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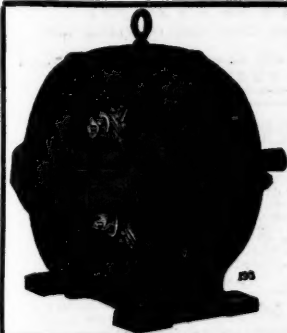
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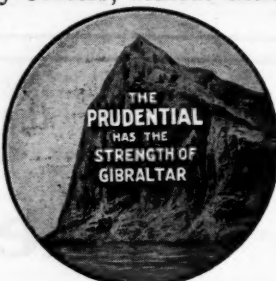
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

When the Hon. Robert Baker, known as the "anti-pass" Congressman, was a member of the House a few years ago, he refused to make the appointment from his district, the Sixth New York, for the Naval Academy on the ground that, as a Single Taxer, he was opposed to all war and could not conscientiously lend his support to any system of national defense. While conscientiousness in a public servant is always to be commended, he should avoid confounding his prejudices with his conscience. Mr. Baker should have remembered that by his action he was placing those who held his views on taxation in the position of opposing an army and navy, and respect for their opinions might have constrained him to act in accordance with a general public wish, since no rights of an individual or the nation would have been endangered by his appointment of a cadet. We have called attention before to the attitude of Henry George, the founder of the Single Tax movement, toward Chinese exclusion. Before a national convention of his followers he advocated the shutting of our doors to Orientals, although nearly the whole convention was against him, and he was not at all distressed by the suggestion that exclusion presupposed means of enforcing exclusion, and that meant an army and navy. We have fresher evidence of the wrong done by Mr. Baker toward his Single Tax colleagues, for we have received a copy of the Courier, published at Fairhope, Ala., which is a town managed entirely on Single Tax lines, and boasts of being the only Single Tax municipality in the world. In its issue of Jan. 14 it made this proud announcement: "Fairhope is again in the lead of Baldwin county towns in the possession of the first company of local militia. Thirty of the young men of the town were mustered in last Saturday evening as a platoon of Co. A, 1st Inf., Alabama National Guard. The Mobile officers, who had charge of the enlisting, were greatly pleased with the quality of the men enlisted, which, of course, they could not help but be, as a finer looking or better behaved lot of young men it would be hard to find anywhere."

The significance of this announcement from the Single Tax town is that it illustrates the difference between pure theorists and practical men. Mr. Baker believes in the single tax as a theory. So does Mr. Bolton Hall, who is always finding excuses to say derogatory things of the Army and Navy, and so did the late Ernest H. Crosby, who frittered away much of his noble enthusiasm for national and international righteousness by tilting at windmills. We had often thought of recommending to these gentlemen and men of their kind to read with more studious care of the adventures of one Don Quixote and of his failure to accomplish any lasting good because of misdirecting his zeal. Now we shall ask Mr. Baker and Mr. Hall not to read the wise Spanish writer, but rather the Courier, from which we have quoted. There they will find the difference between life viewed by those who sit in the library or study and those who are out in the open, living life as it is. The men who are giving to the principles held by Mr. Baker a concrete, practical test are doubtless just as conscientious exponents of the views of Henry George as he, and perhaps some of them, before they applied their theories to actual life, saw in the military system just as much to condemn and denounce as either Mr. Baker or Mr. Hall; but once they find themselves face to face with life as it is, they understand the value of things which, as theorists, they may have regarded only with disapproval. We know that this news of the military tendency of Fairhope will fill with a deep grief the hearts of Mr. Baker and Mr. Hall, but we counsel them to bear up, and remember that had Henry George been in the town he would certainly have made a speech to the young soldiers and told them how

glad he was to see the nation thus preparing itself to resist an invading wave of Orientalism.

The opponents of the ship subsidy scheme are using the success of an American shipyard in obtaining the contract to construct two Dreadnought battleships for the Argentine Republic as an argument against it. The New Orleans Picayune asserts that if the contractor was able to underbid the contractors of France, Germany and Great Britain by as much as two million dollars for those Dreadnoughts, no better evidence is needed to show that the American shipyards need no Federal assistance in building ships for the merchant marine. Since we can build great bridges and locomotives more cheaply in this country than abroad, it holds that it is absurd to say that metal hulls and marine engines cost more here than elsewhere. The most serious drawback to American shipping is not the cost of building ships, but the extravagant cost of maintaining them in service, owing to the shipping laws, is the contention of our Delta contemporary. If these laws were revised so as to permit free competition, it thinks there would be no need of a subsidy. The Picayune has not mentioned that there is nowhere any record of any American contractor underbidding a foreign shipbuilder in a contest for the construction of a merchant ship, and that the reason why this country got the contract from Argentina was that the Government of the United States has been giving to private shipyards the building of nearly all its warships, thus putting them in a condition of efficiency for the construction of warships which they have not been able to reach in the matter of commercial shipping. It can readily be seen that if the Government at Washington should go into the merchant marine business and have vast ships built by our shipbuilders, paid for liberally out of the national treasury, our yards would soon be able to compete successfully against foreigners in getting business from abroad.

The old saw about the making of books having no end may have to be amended if everybody with an idea on bringing about peace is to start a "peace" society. Perhaps the time will come when these bodies will become so numerous that they will fall foul of one another, necessitating the calling in of the Army to keep peace. The latest society for doing away with war was formed at the home of Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, on Feb. 6, under the name, The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. It will devote itself principally to issuing articles by leading men of all countries on subjects akin to the purposes of the organization. Among the letters received by the organizer was one from Senator and former Secretary of War Elihu Root, which in part read as follows: "The extraordinary scope of judicial power in this country has accustomed us to see the operations of government and questions arising between sovereign states submitted to judges, who apply the test of conformity to established principles and rules of conduct embodied in our Constitutions. It seems natural and proper to us that the conduct of government effecting substantial rights, and not depending upon questions of policy, should be passed upon by the courts when occasion arises. It is easy, therefore, for Americans to grasp the idea that the same method of settlement should be applied to questions growing out of the conduct of nations and not involving questions of policy. In countries, however, where the courts exercise no such power, the idea is quite a new one to most people, and if it is to prevail there must be a process of education. Such a process will naturally receive its chief impulse in the United States, and I hope your new society will give such an impulse with vigor and accurate direction."

It will be observed that Senator Root speaks from the point of view of one thoroughly acquainted with the opinions of the leading men of foreign countries, and does not find his inspiration in a belief that the conditions existing in the United States are of world-wide applicability at the present time, or for many years to come. As he well says, there is a vast difference between the relations of the sovereign states of the Union existing under one flag, founded on the same ideals, and heirs to the same traditions, and the relations between countries speaking different languages, having totally different forms of government, and each deeming its dominance vital to the best advancement of the human race. We have already found that our theory of the freedom of trade relations between the American states, which involves the purest principles of free trade, do not accord with the opinions of the majority of Americans, as indicated by the legislation of Congress as to our commercial relations with foreign countries, and we doubt not that among the most ardent supporters of "peace" societies will be found those who will frankly admit that they do not believe that the principles of trade between our states should be applied to our intercourse with foreign countries.

The bill (S. 5008 and H.R. 15798) authorizing the issue of U.S. magazine rifles to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on proper target practice, should have a speedy passage. The bill in no wise interferes with the plans of the Ordnance Department to accumulate a reserve of rifles for emergency uses. The rifles can be distributed to bodies interested in target practice without

endangering the reserve, as bonds will be given for the safe-keeping and prompt return of the guns to the Government in case of national need. Whatever deterioration of the piece will result from use will be more than offset by the benefit that will accrue in adding to the shooting efficiency of those upon whom the Government may have to rely in case of war. The bill was introduced in the House on Dec. 17 by Mr. Hull, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Its title says it is "to promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States and for the encouragement of rifle practice." The importance of rifle practice cannot be overestimated, apart entirely from its power to add to the shooting efficiency of the soldier, as one may learn from the observations of so competent an officer as Capt. M. A. Elliott, jr., Comdr., U.S.A., who last year was detailed to the National Guard of Illinois. In his report to Lieut. Col. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, Captain Elliott said: "Target practice is one thing that holds many men in the Guard above all others. It is a relief from routine drill, and more sacrifices are made to get an opportunity to fire than for anything else." This bill has the endorsement of the President, Secretary of War, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the N.R. Association.

An understanding has been reached between the Senate and House Committee on Military Affairs by which a joint board of visitors will be sent to the West Point Military Academy before the commencement exercises take place. The Senate Committee, early in the session, was inclined to insist upon returning to the old plan of sending the official visitors to the Academy during commencement week to witness the exercises. On that account the visitors did not go to West Point to hold their hearings on the Appropriation bill and inspect the institution before the Academy bill was taken up by the House Committee. The Senators insisted that they would be unable to leave Washington so early in the session. But the members of the House Committee suggested that they would not participate in the inspection if it were delayed until commencement week. Largely on this account, it is said, the Senate Committee receded from its position and sent word to the House Committee that it would soon appoint the members of the joint board that were allotted to the Senate. As soon as the Senate Committee makes its appointment the board will meet and fix a date for the inspection. The visit is to be entirely devoted to business with a view of acquainting members of the Senate and House Committees with the condition of the Academy and the progress of the work.

We are glad to note that school officials of Lowell, Mass., are making an effort to secure the repeal of a provision of Massachusetts law authorizing pupils in the public schools to be excused from military drill if they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms. The parent of a boy in the Lowell High School, who was suspended for declining to comply with a regulation of the School Committee relative to military drill, consulted an attorney and immediately notified the School Committee that he had scruples against the bearing of arms, which apparently were developed suddenly and upon the advice of the attorney. The School Board, of course, had no option except to take the boy back. The city solicitor, who appeared before the Committee on Education, said: "As soon as the boys realize that they have the thing in their own hands the discipline of the regiment will be demoralized and the result will be that the military drill will have to be abandoned. They desire to retain it because they feel that it is a benefit to the boys, improving their carriage and discipline." He urged that the law should be so amended that only the parent shall have the right to have the boy excused, and then only upon his establishing that he really has scruples.

A Mexican paper, El Sufragio Libre, said to be the organ of President Diaz, gives the following as the text of the sealed orders issued to Commander Azueta, of the Mexican gunboat General Vicente Guerrero, when he was assigned recently to take President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, from Corinto to Mexico: "Go to Corinto for General Zelaya and bring him to Mexico on board the gunboat Guerrero. If the American fleet attempts to take him from you blow up your gunboat rather than deliver the President of Nicaragua to the United States." As President Diaz must have known, as well as Commander Azueta, that there would be no such occasion for sinking the Mexican gunboat as this suggests, the order savors of the heroics and was apparently intended for effect. This is further indicated by the heated comments upon it in which the Mexican newspaper indulges, saying, with much else in the way of a display of fireworks: "Among the national politicians and in the press of all countries warm comments are made about this deed, which is the last stroke of energy of an aged statesman looked upon as decrepit. That is a supreme display of the strength, self-confidence and dignity of a Latin-American country—Mexico."

A submarine capable of traveling 100 feet below the ice is the means a Kiel scientist, Dr. Anschütz, proposes for reaching the North Pole. An apparatus patented in all countries by the Doctor, and now installed on German warships, for revealing the direction of the magnetic pole, is to be used by the submarine explorers in determining their whereabouts.



No truer estimate has been placed on the professional ability and zeal of former Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., retired, than is found in the praise bestowed upon him in the speech of Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., Director General, Royal Army Medical Services, delivered at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons at Washington on Oct. 5, 1909, the following excerpt from which we take from the full text published in the February Military Surgeon, published in Washington, D.C.: "As an indication of my own personal recognition of the importance of the Association of Military Surgeons, I may mention the fact that I am here myself to-night, and that, instead of delegating an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps to attend your meeting, I myself have come on this occasion. I have come, and my colleague from the Admiralty has come, because we desire to render a tribute, however slight that tribute may be, to your great president, the Director General of the Medical Branch of the United States Navy. When we heard in England that he was to be president this year, we felt that it was impossible for us to do anything less than to cross the Atlantic ourselves to support him in the honorable position which he holds. His reputation in Europe as an administrator is great. We have watched his work with interest, and it only remained for us to make the personal acquaintance of one of whom we have every reason to be proud. It is a special occasion this when we meet in your beautiful capital under the leadership of one who has done so much for the cause of military medicine." This appreciation, coming from a medical officer of so high rank as Sir Alfred, will be gratifying to the many admirers of the former Surgeon General of the Navy, who have watched through the years his consistent and persistent labors for the advancement of the medical branch of the Service and for the improvement of methods that make for a broader sanitation and a better prophylaxis in the treatment of the enlisted men of the Navy.

Union coal miners urge the use of what is denounced as trust powder, according to the evidence at a hearing in the suit of the Government against the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Alfred E. Harper, president of the Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company, of Chicago, told of a purchase of cheaper powder from another concern. When the powder had been in use only a short time, he said, the miners began to grumble. A little later they absolutely refused to use it, asserting that it did not bring results. Testimony to the same effect was given by several mine officials. Charles E. Phelps, treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, explained that a coal company with which he was at one time connected tried another kind of powder because its price was lower, but returned to the Du Pont Company as soon as it found it could not get satisfactorily served from the cheaper brand. Irene du Pont, assistant treasurer of the Du Pont de Nemours Company, said that he and two others went all over the country two years ago and made a thorough appraisal of the plants of the company. As a result of this investigation he found the appraisal of its various holdings on Aug. 1, 1903 to be \$34,769,818, including cash investments and tangible assets of the parent and subsidiary companies. The cash profits in 1903 were \$4,548,640, a percentage of profit of a little more than 13 per cent. The good-will of the company, he said, was worth \$25,000,000. Excluding this, he gave the earnings of the company in 1907 as 8.90 per cent., and in 1908 as 10.44 per cent.

Referring to our remarks on the annual report of Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 8, page 524, the 7th Regiment Gazette, of New York, in its issue for February says, in part: "The able defense of the close order drill which we reproduce from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is a welcome contribution to the constantly recurring discussion regarding the practical value of this branch of military work. Coming as it does from a recognized authority, it cannot fail to encourage National Guard officers to endeavor to promote the efficiency of their commands in this as in all other branches of the art military. It is obvious that close order formations have no part in modern warfare, but that they embody the fundamentals in the making of a soldier, tend to promote discipline and develop promptness in the execution of orders cannot be denied even by those critics of the National Guard who contend that too much time is devoted to that part of the drill. History and all recent experiences in field exercises prove that the most effective fighting organizations are those which have the most complete mastery of the details of close order drill. We of the 7th may well feel confident that our command will not suffer either in efficiency or prestige by endeavoring to reach the highest state of perfection in close order drill as well as in every other branch of the military curriculum."

The New York Herald says: "Secretary Meyer is a successful man of business; he brings therefore to his duties a first knowledge of business exigencies. He has served as Postmaster General with eminent success, and Congress knows the infinite tact and energy this presupposes. He was enabled, through his diplomatic services, to study at close range foreign methods—or lack of methods—in naval and military administration and to draw from these logical conclusions. Unaccompanied by technical advisers, he displayed to the House Naval Committee, a body of veterans, an intimate knowledge of the Navy possessed by no other Secretary ever invited to its hearings. This is an unusual equipment, and is the outcome of an earnest study and of a patriotic desire to make our Navy what it should be—the first line of national defense. The corollary is—let his plan, in its entirety, be tried."

The New York Tribune says: "The apparent hostility of Congress to the Meyer-Swift plan of naval reorganization is the occasion of anxiety to loyal students of naval affairs, many of whom are, perhaps, more disturbed over the situation than Secretary Meyer himself. They call attention to the fact that to ask Mr. Meyer to adopt the Newberry scheme would be wholly to overlook the fact that the actual responsibility for the welfare of the Navy rests squarely on the shoulders of the Sec-

retary, and they emphasize the further fact that if Congress permits the views of bureau chiefs to outweigh those of the Secretary it will inevitably encourage a spirit of insubordination gravely inimical to the proper discipline of the department. The contention of Admiral Capps and Paymaster General Rogers that, in time of war, it would be necessary to send all line officers to sea, and none would be left to command the navy yards, is pronounced 'nonsensical' by high naval authorities, who declare that there are always experienced line officers who would be available for navy yard commands, but who, because of physical or temperamental disqualifications, could not receive commands afloat. Not only would a sufficient number of such officers be found on the active list, but the retired list would afford any number of officers competent to command navy yards, many, no doubt, who had enjoyed abundant experience in such commands before their retirement."

The first message from the new wireless station at Porto Bello, Canal Zone, was received at the Colon Station, on Dec. 31, addressed to Major B. H. Fuller, U.S. M.C., commandant at Camp Elliott. Since that date much business has been transacted regularly through the Colon station, distant about seventeen miles. With two wires working from the highest point, it has been possible to reach the stations at Key West, Guantanamo and Bluefields. Increased progress is expected to result from the experiment of unloading the barges at night by installing a searchlight at Gatun Docks. On Jan. 19 the slide at Culebra, the largest in the cut, was well under control, and little difficulty is expected from it during the dry season. The six steam shovels that were at work on it have been reduced in number until one is sufficient to take out the moving material as it advances into the cut and keep it from blocking the tracks. The output of crushed rock at Porto Bello for the month of December was 42,747 cubic yards, which broke all previous records for that place. The labor force returns for December show a marked decrease in the proportion of gold employees. The gold men numbered 4,386 out of a total force of 28,324, a percentage of gold men of 15.4 as against a percentage of 17.5 in the same month in 1908, 19.6 in 1907, and 19.8 in 1906.

The Boston Herald says: "The contentions that have arisen over the Brownsville affair may have created in many persons' minds a prejudice against the negro soldier as such, which a calmer review of his record in the Civil War and in Cuba and the Philippines would correct. But the city council of Spokane has just passed resolutions thanking the 25th U.S. Infantry, which is stationed there, for their soldierly bearing and correct deportment, their sympathy and moral support in the maintenance of good order, and their constant example of orderly, law-abiding, sober and gentlemanly conduct at all times." Seattle has just passed through a fierce fight for law enforcement and protection of life and property, and it found it very consoling to fall back upon the forces of law and order which these negro soldiers symbolized. This accords with the testimony we have uniformly borne to the high character of our negro soldiers. Whatever may be the ultimate determination as to the Brownsville affair, now under investigation by the board of which Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., is president, we shall have no occasion to regret our defense of the negro troops as a whole against the persistent misrepresentation to which they have been subjected in and out of Congress.

An officer, who signs his communication "One of the Jarred," writes to us saying: "For the last seven years we have used Root's 'Military Topography' as a textbook in the Garrison School for Officers, and a thoroughly well written, scholarly work it is. This year we find that Root must be laid to rest on the shelf and a check sent to the publishers for a copy of Rees. I do not intend to criticize this latter work, for such would ill become a layman; suffice it to say that the subject is treated in a manner so vague and indefinite as to be wholly unadapted for the use of beginners and plainly falls far short of being an improvement on the old book not only in this respect, but in others too numerous to mention. Progression in all things is essential, but let us be sure of our ground before we make the move and not make a change merely for the sake of a change, for such surely is not in the line of increased efficiency."

Recalling the experience of Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., who, when the President adopted a policy he could not approve of, without seeking for any influence to overrule his superior, stepped aside to make room for a more harmonious conjuncture of the Secretary's project, the New York Sun says: "That was the military view, and very simple. Now we have the question of Secretary Meyer's reorganization of the administrative scheme and at least two purely civilian bureau chiefs are in a state of violent opposition and remonstrance. Brownson resigned when he found himself in the way of a 'policy,' and Capps and Rogers are fighting the Secretary of the Navy on almost identical provocation."

The presence of a case of yellow fever in the Canal Zone should not be a source of disquiet, for the Canal Record of Jan. 26 explains that the victim was an English boy of eighteen years, who died at the Ancon hospital on Jan. 24. He came to the Isthmus on Jan. 6 from Liverpool on a ship that had stopped at Cartagena in Colombia, a port against which a quarantine has been maintained for several years, but from which no yellow fever has been reported for some months. On his arrival he made a certificate that he had not left the vessel at Cartagena. He went direct to Panama and obtained employment in a tobacco shop, where he was taken ill on Jan. 12. As soon as his case was diagnosed as yellow fever the place where he worked was thoroughly fumigated to kill the mosquitoes before the disease could develop in them.

"The Merchant Marine and the Navy" is the title of the gold medal essay of Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., for which the U.S. Naval Institute, in its annual competition, awarded him, in addition to the medal \$200 in cash and life membership in the institute.

#### ARMY COMMENT ON NATIONAL GUARD.

A breadth of view characterizes the opinions of Capt. M. A. Elliott, jr., Coms., U.S.A., on faults he found in the National Guard of Illinois, which is to be commended to all officers in whom there may be a disposition to jump at conclusions. Captain Elliott says "the curse of the Guard is politics, both company and municipal." He found that few officers have the moral courage to forget they are holding an office to which they have been elected and to do their duty fearlessly, and when local municipal politics enters into the question, as where company officers hold a public elective office, there is usually a poor company. The instances in which officers are not influenced by politics are rare, and he believes "the method of obtaining officers by election is a poor one." After he says this one would expect him to propose a remedy forthwith, but he does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he modestly adds: "I have no particular recommendation to make on this matter, as it is one requiring careful study and a greater knowledge of conditions in the Militia than I have, but there should be a change. An officer who performs his duty should be secure in his position and be in line for a promotion that he can look forward to with certainty, provided he is worthy of it." As fine feathers make fine birds, so he finds that the best companies are those which have the best armories, and "the state should endeavor to furnish each company with cheerful and agreeable quarters, which attract a good class of young men who otherwise would not join. Interest in target practice in the Guard is a hopeful sign, but instruction in the firing regulations is insufficient." A little more effort along this line would show excellent results. In guard duty instruction was found by Captain Elliott to be woefully poor. He asked fully ninety per cent. of the enlisted men inspected by him for general orders. Not one could repeat them in full. One man, an ex-Regular, gave about half of them; two others started, but could not repeat a third of them, and none of the rest appeared to have any knowledge of the matter at all.

Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 17th U.S. Inf., "says of the officers of the Alabama National Guard that they should perfect themselves in the manual of the saber. He believes also that enlisted men should be paid twenty-five cents for each of the four drills per month; payment witnessed by a commissioned officer, to be made at the end of each month by the company commander. To each company commander should be turned over the company allowance of tentage, tripods, poles and pins, so that he may instruct his men in the pitching, striking, folding and care of the tentage, for which he should be held responsible. The preparation, cooking and serving of food of National Guard companies when in camp should be performed compulsorily by enlisted men of the company, such men to receive additional pay for this service. Capt. George D. Moore, 20th U.S. Inf., and Capt. R. J. Rurt, 9th U.S. Inf., who were detailed to the Guard of the same state, found a deplorable lack of interest among the officers, and the latter especially mentions the "field officers as lacking enthusiasm. He thinks it would be better if no troops were ordered to maneuver camps till they had perfected themselves at home in simple company movements in close and extended order."

Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., advocates a radical reform in the instruction of the state Coast Artillery. As a result of observations made during a detail with the troops of California, he has come to the conclusion that it is a mistake to assign Guardsmen to larger guns than the 5-inch, for a time at least. He places the assignment of the companies to the guns as next in importance to armory facilities. By limiting the instruction to the 5-inch pieces, the teaching would fall in with the principle of beginning at the beginning of a subject, and at the same time the men could be made so proficient with such batteries that they could be trusted with the entire use of them, which would be better than if they knew something of the smaller and the larger guns, but were not sufficiently versed in either type to take complete charge in case of emergency. Colonel Marsh does not believe state troops can be safely trusted with control of the heavier calibers for many years. Under the present system of dividing the men among the guns of varying calibers, instead of being able to turn over certain batteries to the state troops in case of need, thus freeing a corresponding number of Regular troops, he finds that the citizen coast artillerymen would be merely assistants to the Regulars at the heavy guns, while their company officers would occupy an indeterminate status disagreeable to them, and reducing their assistance to a minimum value.

Benefits resulting from the visit of Capt. F. Sayre, 8th U.S. Cav., in 1908, to the Illinois National Guard have convinced Major J. B. McDonald, 15th U.S. Cav., detailed to that state, of the value of the attendance of a Regular Army officer as an instructor, not merely of officers, but of every company, battalion, regiment, brigade and division several times each year. The repetition on a large scale of such instruction as that given by Captain Sayre, Major McDonald thinks would mean greatly increased efficiency to the Guard of each state. A capable sergeant should be on duty with each troop, company, battery and regiment, to act as armorer and company clerk, under full pay and allowances, to care for all property and paper work of the organization. This sergeant might be from the Army or the Guard, but his capability should be unquestioned. The improvement resulting in the preparedness of the organizations, condition of arms and equipment, and state of paper, as well as actual accountability, would warrant the extra expenditure. One striking need of the Illinois Guard is for more and better facilities for mounted drill. In that state Lieut. L. L. Gregg, 27th U.S. Inf., found there was not a proper realization of duties in connection with the care of Government property issued to the Guard. In some cases he found property was being damaged through improper handling and storing, such as the storing of dirty khaki uniforms, the packing of caps in packing boxes or in lockers in such a manner as to deform them, the leaving of camp kettles and kitchen utensils, such as saws, cleavers, etc., in a rusty condition, improper use of oil on rifles or failure to clean them after target practice, the piling of various kinds of clothing together without being arranged or protected from dust or dirt, and in one or two cases through poor storeroom facilities. Lieutenant Gregg believes a Regular officer should make a certain number of inspections of the entire state Guard each year to see that property is not being destroyed by improper handling. Taking property out of the armories should be prohibited. In nearly all the companies he inspected he found property was missing which had been removed by members of the company. He notes too much laxity in property returns, and says each state should see that these returns are corrected just before the annual inspection.



Then the inspecting officers, if supplied by the A.G. with a correct copy of the return, could, by checking the property, report the shortage found. A considerable shortage, especially of hats, shirts and shoes, would be good evidence that the captain of the company should not be trusted with the care of the property. The present checking of property at annual inspections is of no value, beyond showing what is on hand in the company. He finds the Militia Regulations, Art. 2, as defective in not providing for artificers.

Major F. L. Palmer, U.S.A., retired, in his remarks on the condition of the National Guard of Georgia, refers to the suggestion made by Capt. R. J. Davant, 1st Battery, F.A., of Georgia, relative to obtaining horses necessary for field artillery. The Militia officer believes horses that have been condemned for Field Artillery purposes of the Regular Army might, or at least some of them, be suitable for state uses, and each battery might be supplied with sixteen horses of that kind at a nominal price, or at the average price at public sale, the value being charged to the U.S. appropriations for the state. If such horses could be obtained and maintained, it would then be for each state to decide whether it would provide its Field Artillery with animals at the sacrifice, for other purposes, of such proportion of its total allotment. Major Palmer, while recognizing the need of devising some means for providing Field Artillery organizations with part of the horses necessary for drill purposes and maintaining them, doubts whether it would be practicable, in Georgia at least, to require the state to maintain these animals out of state funds, nor could organizations accept them on the basis of maintaining them with their own funds.

Lieut. R. W. Kingman, 16th U.S. Inf., who has seen much of the National Guard through details to state organizations, has a new idea for stimulating enthusiasm among the state soldiery. He thinks it might be possible to determine by government inspections what organizations are qualified and attain the standard required, and allow only those to go to maneuvers. We are not sure that this system would not tend to prevent the very progress aimed at in these maneuvers. If only the good organizations go, then the progress would be confined to them. The maneuvers are intended to enlighten and educate all the citizen soldiers, good or bad, so that in case of emergency they would know how to act in the field. Again, a lazy, indifferent organization might fall below the standard year after year, and thus continue at the foot of the list. Once in the field with other organizations the men would feel they owed it to themselves to do the best they could, and thus they would be forced to learn. Lieutenant Kingman believes that Guard officers should be sent each year for a week or ten days to the nearest military post, and there instructed in drill, customs of the Service, minor tactics and elementary military topography. No one will dispute the wisdom of such suggestion, but it is not easy to see how it can be worked out practically. The officers of the Guard are active business men, and their commercial affairs in nine cases out of ten would suffer if, in addition to the time they give to maneuver or camp duty, parades, outings, etc., they were to go to an Army post for the time mentioned. There is not an officer of the National Guard worthy the commission he holds who does not realize the value of such Army post instruction, and most of them regret that they cannot find time for it. The chief trouble with the instruction of the National Guard is not so much in harmonizing it with the Army as in adjusting state service obligations to the necessities of daily business. Many officers—and the same is true of enlisted men—are so devoted to their military duties that they take their annual vacations from business at such a time that they can spend the period in camp or field maneuvers, thus sacrificing for the state the pleasure and relaxation that come from a care-free vacation. Lieutenant Kingman's hint to Guard officers that if they wish to know, for example, the position of a lieutenant at open ranks it can be found in the Drill Regulations, as well as from a Regular officer, is a quiet intimation that this book should be studied more by state officers, and Regular officers bothered less by such trivial questions. This reminds us of the time the distinguished artist, Joseph Pennell, acted as guide to a party of American tourists wheeling from London through France. Arrived at Paris, Pennell said he was going back to London. "I can't stand this being dragged out of the hotel in the evening to go down street with a tourist who wishes to buy a pair of gloves or hose. When I suggest they buy a French pocket dictionary which will give them the needed word, they reply, 'English is good enough for me,' plainly meaning to imply that that's what I am there for." Perhaps the N.G. officers in backward states look upon the Regular officer in the same light, as a time and study saver.

#### EXTRA OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

The crippled condition of our Army, caused by the required absence of so many of its officers on detached service, to correct which the bill S. 1024, Mr. Warren, providing for 612 additional officers, was reintroduced last April, and which has been the subject of so much favorable discussion both in the Department reports and in our columns, is brought to the attention of Congress again this week in a bill introduced by Senator Cummins, which would add 675 officers to the Army and create in the Army a Division of Militia. The text of the proposed measure follows:

S. 6129, Mr. Cummins.—To increase the efficiency of the Army and the Organized Militia of the United States. That in order to provide the required number of officers in the Army of the U.S. so as to permit, without detriment to the Service, the detailing of officers for all suitable, proper, or necessary service on detached duty, in the various staff departments, as instructors in the various schools and institutions of learning, with the National Guard or Organized Militia of the several states of the Union and the District of Columbia, in the Insular, Isthmian Canal and Alaskan services, and for other miscellaneous required details, and in order to provide for the proper and efficient central administration of the National Guard or Organized Militia, there is hereby provided for and there shall be in the Army of the U.S. 675 additional officers, to be apportioned among and assigned to the various arms, corps, and departments of the Service, including the Division of Militia hereinafter created, in the various grades thereof, fairly and ratably, according to the needs of the Service, under regulations therefor to be promulgated forthwith by the President: Provided, That one-third of the officers of each grade so provided for may be appointed by the President, at his discretion, from officers of suitable age of the National Guard of the several states or the District of Columbia, who shall have been officers in the Volunteer service or in the National Guard for a total period of not less than ten years at the time of such appointment: And provided further, That no such officer shall be eligible to appointment hereunder to any grade higher than one grade below that held by him in the National Guard at the time of his appointment: And provided further, That each of such appointees shall be subject to an examination as to his physical and professional qualifications, said examination

to be conducted by a board of four officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, two from the Army and two from the National Guard, and such examination shall not be solely a technical examination, but shall be one for the purpose of ascertaining the appointee's general military aptitude, capability, and capacity for the office to which he is appointed: And provided further, That any appointments made hereunder from officers of the National Guard shall not cause any officer of the Army to lose any file number or grade or lineal chance for promotion which he may have had prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby established in the Army of the United States a separate department and division to be known and designated as the "Division of Militia," which department and division shall have jurisdiction embracing and comprehending all matters pertaining to the Organized Militia of the several states and the District of Columbia, which by law is not reserved to the states, including all administrative duties connected with the armament, equipment, discipline, training, education, organization, armament and mobilization of the Organized Militia, including the conduct of their camps of instruction and participation in field exercises and maneuvers in conjunction with the Army. The Division of Militia shall be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the Militia.

Sec. 3. That the officers of the Division of Militia shall be as follows: A Chief of Militia, with the rank of major general, to be in charge of the Division of Militia; an Assistant Chief of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; an Adjutant General of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; a Chief Supply Officer of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; an Inspector General of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; an Adjutant General of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an Assistant Chief Supply Officer of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an Assistant Inspector General of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, with the rank of major; an Assistant Chief Supply Officer of Militia, with the rank of major; a Chief Medical Officer of Militia, with the rank of major; and fifty inspectors of Militia, with the rank of captain, to be so detailed for duty that there shall be at least one of said inspectors always on duty with the National Guard or Organized Militia of each state and the District of Columbia: Provided, That the President may appoint to any of the above-named officers in the Division of Militia any person of suitable age and professional qualifications who shall have been an officer in the Regular or Volunteer service of the U.S. or in the National Guard service of any of the states or the District of Columbia for an aggregate period of not less than ten years at the time of such appointment, subject, however, to like examinations as provided for in section one hereof. Appointments to the Division of Militia may be by permanent appointment or detail, and promotion therein shall be by selection.

#### A MISINFORMED JUDGE.

We trust it will be found that the newspapers misquoted Judge Chatfield, of the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 29, when they published his criticisms of recruiting methods of the Marine Corps, which he seems to have volunteered in connection with his sentencing of seven enlisted men convicted of stealing clothing and supplies from the marine barracks at the New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn. According to the report of his remarks by the New York Herald, he said: "These men, in company with three or four hundred others, were induced to enlist through ideas that they would find not only beneficial employment, but, I believe, pleasant surroundings. Many of these men come from country towns, and many had never been to New York and knew nothing of the city. Within a few days after enlisting they were detailed to guard duty and compelled to serve continuous tours in a very circumscribed place, with no change of surroundings, and without the moral support that even the sailors on ship have. It does not seem that any of these men should, apart from these peculiar matters, be looked upon as criminals, and I am grieved to have to sentence them, as a result of these conditions, for a crime." The Herald report says also that the judge complained that the Government is lax in its method of issuing clothing to the marines, and that because of the small pay the temptation to sell uniforms is too great to be resisted.

If the distinguished judge made such statements he must have been sadly ignorant of the conditions under which the marines do duty. The Marine Corps pay tables, which the judge should have consulted before he made so sweeping a statement, show that a private in the corps receives \$15 a month during his first enlistment, with a regular increase through the succeeding enlistments. This pay is in addition to his clothing and food. The term of enlistment is four years, with an increase of pay at the end of every three years. A young man entering the corps as a private at, say, twenty-one years, will receive a total pay, even if not promoted, for that period of \$756. If he be properly economical, the end of his first enlistment should see him with \$500 cash in his pockets at the age of twenty-five years, a rather tidy sum for a youth of that age. In addition to the regular pay, the private receives \$5 a month if qualifying as an expert rifleman, \$3 as a sharpshooter and \$2 as a marksman. Additional pay is also given for service as mess sergeants, cooks, gun pointers and signalmen. On retirement marines receive retired pay in proportion to their rating at time of retirement.

We should like Judge Chatfield to investigate the lines of labor open to young men in which they can lay by \$500 in four years for doing non-technical work, and compare such fields of labor with service in the marines. During the term of his enlistment the young marine is placed under the most sanitary conditions of living, is instructed most carefully in the ways of preventing disease, and in case of illness receives medical attendance free. Promotion is always open to him, and with that comes increased pay. Take the case of the average patrolman of the city of New York. On beginning service his salary is only \$800. Out of that he must supply himself with uniform, overcoat, club, belt and revolver, this outfit costing him about \$125. This leaves him a net salary of only \$675 a year. Out of this he must feed and clothe himself. With the high prices now prevailing, we shall ask Judge Chatfield how much a patrolman can save in four years out of that sum? Can he save \$500, like the marine? Comparing the character of duty, we are free to say that the odds are all in favor of the marine.

As to the depressing conditions surrounding Marine Corps service at the New York Navy Yard, we have never found them, and we have had a very close acquaintance with the circumstances affecting the enlisted men at that yard; much closer, we venture to say, than Judge Chatfield. The tour of duty is the customary sentry tour, and has in it nothing unusual or severe. To walk up and down a beat is never as pleasant as visiting friends, whether in the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps. During the summer the marines can use a large baseball field in front of the barracks, where two baseball games can go on at the same time, and some of the best games we have ever seen by amateurs have been among the marines at the New York Yard. Officers and

members of their families witness these games, which bring the young men together in healthful rivalry and physical competition. In the fall there are football games at the same place.

Any young man intelligent enough to want to join the marines knows, or ought to know, that there is hard work ahead of him, and if he is of the proper stuff he will welcome this kind of work. The promises the Government hold out to him are not deceptive. He does get a chance to see the world and the wider life that travel brings a man into contact with. If Judge Chatfield doubts this, let him talk for a few minutes with a marine that went around the world with the Battleship Fleet, and he will be surprised to find the fund of knowledge of foreign countries and their customs which this man gathered during the cruise.

#### PANAMA CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT.

The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals on Feb. 3 submitted a report on H.R. 12316, the bill which passed the House some time since providing for a form of government of the Panama Canal Zone. A number of amendments are recommended, and of the bill as amended the committee report says, in part:

"It is not proposed to make any radical departure from conditions as they exist at present on the Isthmus. The bill, in fact, is to give legal authorization to conditions actually existent. The pending bill provides that the power (that conferred by the Act of April 28, 1904) shall be vested in the President, and the duties incident to such delegation of power may be performed by such person or persons as the President may from time to time designate or appoint; and the section further confirms and ratifies the orders and regulations heretofore made by the President or by his direction or authority.

"The Act of 1904 was limited in its operation to the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Since that time there has been no Act of Congress in terms authorizing any government in the Canal Zone, or authorizing the President to govern, although this authority may be implied from the appropriation and other acts having a bearing upon the matter. Upon the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress President Roosevelt was confronted with a condition which made it necessary for him either to continue to exercise authority to carry on the work of building the canal and providing civil government for the zone or of permitting governmental chaos there.

"Section 3 of an Act approved March 28, 1902, directs the President to cause the canal to be constructed through the Isthmian Canal Commission. The bill herewith directs that the work shall be done under the supervision of a director." A stipulation in the amended bill—that this director "shall be learned and skilled in the science of engineering"—would seem to preclude the possibility of former President Roosevelt's acting as director of the canal construction. The report concludes: "While this bill does away with the Isthmian Canal Commission of seven members, as provided in the original canal act, it centralizes the authority and responsibility in the President, and under him in a director, to whom the powers given to the President may be delegated."

#### NOTES BY DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Hospital Corps pouches are issued to the Organized Militia by the Medical Department at \$85.40 each, and orderly pouches at \$288.60 each.

Signal Corps day and night glass, Galilean type, complete, is issued to the Organized Militia at \$12.15 each.

The Militia Council of the state of New York, having had under consideration for some time the subject of joint field maneuvers of the Army and National Guard, recently submitted some conclusions to the Secretary of War. The Council believes that troops of the state should participate in such maneuvers, which were considered a great benefit to the Army and the National Guard. The Council thought permission should be requested for it to be represented at all further maneuvers, whether troops from New York take part or not, as observers. It also thought that as much time as possible should be given to detailed instruction, which the Council said can and should be brought about by the brigade system and by having the Guard and the Regulars more intimately associated, as, for example, forming brigades of one regiment of Regulars with two regiments of the National Guard under the command of a brigadier general, or at least a colonel, of the Regular Army. "If permitted so to do," said the Council, "we can suggest ideas to the Army authorities that would be of great benefit to future maneuvers and that would greatly enhance their value to, and popularity among, the National Guard." The Council stated further that the Guard are anxious to learn, and will absorb much in a short time; that it does not take the position of desiring to criticize, but rather of expressing an opinion of how the Army and the National Guard may grow into a harmonious whole.

The Secretary of War, in reply, expressed his gratification to the Governor of New York at the conclusions of the Council, and the Assistant Secretary of War stated that there is no doubt that this attitude on the part of the National Guard authorities will greatly facilitate the development of the Militia and promote co-operation between it and the Regular Army; that this latter object is very much desired, and if the policies embodied in the conclusions of the Council are carried out a great advance in that direction will be effected.

He also stated that suggestions to the Army authorities that would be of benefit to future maneuvers are particularly desired, and it is sincerely hoped that the Council will fully avail itself of this opportunity of presenting its views to the Department, not only, however, in this regard, but upon all other subjects that are germane to the welfare and development of our military forces.

A letter has been sent to the different adjutants general of the National Guard, which states that, with a view to giving officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal troops an opportunity to acquire definite information of a theoretical and practical nature of the latest equipment and material pertaining to their respective arms, and with a view to leading up to the joint maneuvers of the ensuing summer, the War Department has arranged to organize certain courses of instruction for officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., and for officers of Engineers and Signal troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. It is planned that these courses shall be arranged progressively; that they shall be limited to a period not exceeding thirty days, and that they shall terminate not later than June 30, 1910. The scheme contemplates that the courses shall be subdivided into periods of ten days each, and that each period shall



lead up to some definite objective in instruction, so that an officer who can be away from his business but ten days could take the first period, one who could be away for twenty days the first two periods, and one who could be away for thirty days the entire course.

It is contemplated that Militia officers taking these courses will be quartered in camps prepared for their use under the supervision of the commanding officers of Forts Riley and Leavenworth, who are instructed to arrange for the accommodation of the officers and to provide regular messes therefor, with enlisted cooks and attendants. In connection with these messes practical demonstration will be made to the officers of the manner of handling and cooking the government ration. Militia officers who so desire will be subsisted at these messes at the cost price of the ration, with the cost of such articles added as the officer in charge of the mess may elect to supply, and a slight additional cost to cover a small extra compensation for the cooks and attendants.

It is requested that A.G. forward a list of officers desiring to attend the instruction as soon as possible, in order that proper arrangements may be made.

In answer to a request from a state that the adjutant general, the I.G., the C.G., the J.A.G. and the C.S.O. of the state participate in the joint camp of instruction to be held during the month of August, 1910, information was given that it is not contemplated that officers other than those belonging to the organizations attending the exercises would be present. Therefore, it would not be proper to provide for the pay and transportation of such officers from the funds allotted to the state, but that, if it is desired to meet their expenses from state funds, the War Department will be pleased to have the officers present as observers, and will extend to them every facility possible to witness the maneuvers.

#### ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been an interested reader of the articles which have appeared from time to time in the columns of your valued paper referring to the proposed bill for elimination of officers of the Army. This bill seems all right in theory, and is illustrated by several beautiful curves, but theory and practice are two very different things. Let some of the officers who are warm advocates of this bill take a dose of the medicine which they would prescribe for others. Let them taste and feel and see how they would like to be laid on the shelf themselves without adequate provision for their families. I warrant you one and all of them would oppose this bill if they knew they were to be among the first to be eliminated. They would say, with great unanimity, that it is an iniquitous measure. To my personal knowledge there are officers who would be eliminated if this bill should become a law who are vastly more fitted for their commands than many of their juniors who would be advanced to take their places. The Army is all right now. Officer for officer and man for man, I venture to say it has no superior in the world. Elimination of the kind proposed is not needed to improve it. The present high state of efficiency is largely due to the righteousness upon which it is founded. To pass a measure of this kind would shake the Army to its foundations.

Under the proposed bill many worthy officers who came into the Regular Service from the Volunteers in the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection would be retired with a mere pittance: eighteen to twenty-five dollars a month. Why single them out for this injustice? Are they to be blamed because they entered the Service a few years older than other officers? If an officer is to be retired simply because he has reached a certain age, he should be retired on his three-fourths pay, as was the understanding when he entered the Service.

There does not seem to be any trouble about promotion in the Navy. Their system of retirements seems to be satisfactory. Their officers are retired on three-fourths pay. The Army is entitled to equal consideration and should receive it. If an officer is compelled to retire on three-fourths pay he can then at least live comfortably as he should be able to. The mere fact of having to retire at all is a bitter pill for an officer who loves the Service. If he is kicked out with a mere pittance, the awful injustice will react upon the Service and do it incalculable damage. If it should become understood that all officers are to have elimination of this kind staring them in the face, the attractiveness of the Service will be greatly diminished. Faithful service deserves proper consideration and should receive it.

Many officers look with equanimity upon the prospect for the passage of this measure. They think because they are relatively young in their grades that they are safe from all danger of being eliminated. Beside they think they see promotion for themselves if it becomes a law. And so they may for a time. Their gain will, however, only be temporary. The same inexorable law that eliminates others will in time eliminate them in the same way. None will be safe from its dread provisions.

A just and equitable system of elimination and promotion can be established without the harsh features embodied in this proposed measure. Let the Navy plan or one similarly drawn be adopted. Let the traditions of the Army that have had a large share in maintaining its high standard of efficiency be preserved, and let righteousness and justice continue to be supreme.

VERITAS.

In a paragraph dealing with the question of the mercantile marine of England and Germany, the United Service Gazette says that "according to latest figures the gross tonnage of steam vessels in the United Kingdom (over 100 tons) amounts to 16,472,602; while the German tonnage is 3,889,046. Germany trusts her tonnage almost exclusively to the protection of her cruisers, which are few as compared with those of Great Britain, but she has a few of her latest liners fitted to carry a light armament. Beside her enormous superiority of cruisers over all the other countries of the world, Great Britain has as many as a hundred sets of armament put aside, and as many merchant vessels chosen to receive it in case of war. These ships would at once be taken in hand, be fitted with guns and be sent out on the high seas to assist in policing our trade routes, while themselves carrying cargoes as desirable from port to port, should such a service be needed of them. Ships with such slippery heels as the latest Cunarders—the Lusitania and Mauretania—which are fitted to carry six-inch guns, would, of course, be used, with others, for scouting duties, and become the eyes and ears of the admirals in command, and they are fitted with wireless outfits ready for such duties. Thus in part the British merchant navy, as in the old time, will be in a position to protect itself in time of trouble."

#### NAVY RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

For the following list of Navy retirements and promotions we are indebted to Rear Admiral Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., retired. The lists of rear admirals and captains are corrected to Feb. 1, 1910, with promotions resulting from age retirements alone until Feb. 4, 1922, when the youngest captain will have been retired; also lists of about half of the commanders and a small number of the lieutenant commanders, giving information which may be of interest or of use. The final column of the commanders' list shows the date of retirement and the position attained on the captains' list by those who, according to this fore-

cast, do not reach the grade of rear admiral. It is perhaps needless to remind those who are shown as retiring below the rear admiral's grade (and rear admirals retiring below the senior nine) that in many cases the retiring position is likely to improve by casualties. Comparison with the list published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 8, 1908, will show that an officer tabulated therein as retiring No. 3 in the list of captains has been advanced by casualties to a retiring position of No. 13 in the list of rear admirals.

The retiring dates used in this study have all been taken from the list of retirements published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1903.

#### REAR ADMIRALS, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

No.	Name.	Senior Nine.	Retires.	Promoting.
1.	Seebree		Feb. 20, '10	Staunton.
2.	Swift		March 17, '10	Thomas.
3.	Arnold		Nov. 14, '10	Cottman.
4.	Marix		May 10, '10	Nobody.
	Rodgers, R. P.		Dec. 20, '11	Nobody.
	Schroeder		Aug. 17, '11	Nobody.
	Wainwright		Dec. 17, '11	Nobody.
	Rodgers, J. A.		July 26, '10	Nobody.
4.	Adams, J. D.		May 4, '10	Marshall and Young.
	Potter		May 10, '12	Nobody.
	Harber		Sept. 24, '11	Nobody.
	Mason		Oct. 14, '12	Nobody.
5.	Nazro		Dec. 3, '12	Reynolds
6.	Harris		Sept. 14, '11	Nicholson.
7.	Barry		Oct. 20, '11	Wilner.
8.	Winslow, H.		Sept. 22, '10	Fox.
9.	Berry, A. G.		Sept. 16, '10	Nobody.
10.	Phelps, T. S.		Nov. 7, '10	Southerland.
11.	Niles, K.		Nov. 7, '10	Mertz
12.	Comly	Feb. 20, '10	June 14, '11	Knight.
13.	Hubbard, J.	March 17, '10	July 13, '11	Badger.
	Rees	May 4, '10	May 19, '11	Cowles.
	Heilner	Sept. 16, '10	Sept. 4, '10	Nobody.
14.	Murdoch	Retires No. 10.	Jan. 29, '11	Howard, T. B.
15.	Murdoch	Nov. 7, '10	Feb. 13, '13	Fiske.
16.	Ochsbaum	Feb. 13, '13	June 15, '13	Usher.
	Dillingham	Retires No. 13.	June 8, '10	Nobody.
17.	Vreeland	Jan. 29, '11	March 10, '14	Parks.
18.	Milton	Retires No. 13.	Oct. 20, '10	Fremont.
	Ward	Jan. 29, '11	Oct. 10, '13	Nobody.

#### CAPTAINS, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

No.	Name.	Rear Admiral.	Senior Nine.	Retires.	Promoting.
1.	Staunton	Feb. 20, '10	May 19, '11	June 7, '12	Veeder.
2.	Thomas	March 17, '10	June 14, '11	April 27, '12	Moore, C. B. T.
3.	Marshall	May 4, '10	July 13, '11	Oct. 17, '11	Underwood.
4.	Young	Sept. 16, '10	Sept. 14, '11	March 31, '14	Nobody.
5.	Fox	Sept. 22, '10	Oct. 17, '11	Sept. 20, '13	Caperton.
6.	Fremont	Oct. 20, '10	Oct. 20, '11	April 19, '13	Beatty.
7.	Mertz	Nov. 7, '10	April 27, '12	March 26, '13	Edwards, Helm, Winslow, C. M., and Sharp.
8.	Cottman	Nov. 14, '10	June 7, '12	Feb. 13, '14	Howyer and Ransom.
9.	Howard, T. B.	Jan. 29, '11	Dec. 3, '12	Aug. 10, '16	Doyle.
10.	Cowles	May 19, '11	Feb. 13, '13	July 11, '15	Chambers.
11.	Knight	June 14, '11	March 26, '13	Dec. 16, '18	Sears.
12.	Badger	July 13, '11	April 19, '13	Aug. 6, '15	Sherman, F. H., and Hall.
13.	Nicholson	Sept. 14, '11	June 15, '13	Dec. 15, '14	Rogers, C. C.
14.	Underwood	Oct. 17, '11	Sept. 20, '13	March 5, '15	Smith, J. T.
15.	Wilner	Oct. 20, '11	Retires No. 11.	Aug. 19, '13	Worthington.
16.	Moore, C. B. T.	April 27, '12	Feb. 13, '14	July 29, '15	Fletcher, F. F.
17.	Veeder	June 7, '12	March 10, '14	Aug. 31, '16	Mayo.
18.	Reynolds	Feb. 13, '13	July 10, '14	Sept. 7, '15	Griffin, T. D.
19.	Fiske	Feb. 13, '13	Feb. 13, '14	June 13, '16	Newton and Tappan
20.	Howyer	March 26, '13	March 5, '15	June 19, '15	McLean, W.
21.	Ransom	March 26, '13	Retires No. 16.	June 28, '13	Walling.
22.	Zane	April 19, '13	June 19, '15	Aug. 14, '12	Nobody.
23.	Edwards	April 19, '13	June 19, '15	July 9, '15	Retires No. 4.
	Helm	April 19, '13	June 19, '15	Dec. 16, '17	Boush.
23.	Willits, A. B.	April 19, '13	June 19, '15	March 7, '13	Nobody.
	Winslow, C. M.	April 19, '13	June 19, '15	July 29, '15	Retires No. 3.
24.	Usher	June 15, '13	July 9, '15	Nov. 8, '17	Nobody.
25.	Fletcher, F. F.	Aug. 19, '13	July 11, '15	Nov. 23, '17	Parker, J. P.
26.	Beatty	Sept. 20, '13	July 29, '15	Nov. 26, '15	Quinby.
27.	Doyle	Feb. 13, '14	Retires No. 14.	May 5, '15	Pond.
28.	Parks	March 10, '14	Aug. 6, '15	Sept. 5, '18	Potts, T. M.
	Bailey, F. H.	June 14, '11	June 29, '13	June 29, '13	Hughes, R. M.
29.	Caperton	June 14, '11	June 29, '13	June 30, '17	Retires No. 2.
30.	Smith, J. T.	Dec. 15, '14	Nov. 26, '15	Feb. 25, '17	Hodges, B. W.
31.	Willits, G. S.	March 5, '15	June 13, '16	Feb. 21, '15	Wright
32.	Worthington	March 5, '15	June 13, '16	March 8, '17	Retires No. 1.
33.	Little, W. N.	May 5, '15	Aug. 10, '16	Dec. 31, '14	Glaves.
34.	Potts, T. M.	May 5, '15	Aug. 31, '16	Nov. 1, '17	Retires No. 3.
35.	Walling	June 19, '15	Aug. 31, '16	Feb. 4, '17	Rodgers, T. S.
36.	Boush	July 9, '15	Retires No. 11.	Aug. 13, '16	Fechter.
37.	Sears	July 11, '15	Retires No. 10.	Jan. 6, '17	Coffman.
38.	Mayo	July 29, '15	Jan. 6, '17	Dec. 8, '18	Orchard.
39.	Rogers, C. C.	Aug. 6, '15	Feb. 4, '17	May 11, '18	Shipley and Oliver.
40.	Newton	Sept. 7, '15	Feb. 25, '17	Oct. 1, '17	Smith, R. C., and McElroy.
	Tappan	Sept. 7, '15	Feb. 25, '17	April 12, '18	Nelson.
41.	Pond	Nov. 26, '15	March 8, '17	Oct. 26, '18	Nobody.
42.	McLean, W.	June 13, '16	April 7, '17	Oct. 26, '17	Burd.
43.	Chambers	Aug. 10, '16	June 30, '17	April 4, '18	Dann.
44.	Gillmore			July 10, '16	Rush
45.	Gove			July 5, '16	Retires No. 2.
46.	Coffman	Aug. 13, '16	Retires No. 17.	Nov. 28, '16	Mulligan.
47.	Griffin, T. D.	Aug. 31, '16	Retires No. 16.	Dec. 17, '16	Fullam.
48.	Mulligan	Nov. 28, '16	July 30, '17	May 14, '18	Griffin, R. S.
49.	Sherman, F. H.	Dec. 16, '16	Retires No. 17.	Jan. 4, '17	Winterhalter.
	Hall	Dec. 16, '16	July 30, '17	Nov. 5, '20	Nobody.
50.	Fullam	Jan. 4, '17	Oct. 1, '17	Oct. 20, '17	Postwick, F. M.
51.	Winterhalter	Jan. 4, '17	Oct. 20, '17	Oct. 5, '18	White, W. P.
52.	Orchard	Jan. 6, '17	Nov. 1, '17	Sept. 7, '19	Bitler.
53.	Fechter	Jan. 6, '17	Nov. 23, '17	Sept. 1, '19	Bowers.
54.	Wright	Feb. 25, '17	April 4, '18	Sept. 9, '18	Clark, G. R.
55.	Glaves	March 8, '17	May 11, '18	Jan. 1, '20	Niblack.
56.	Parker, J. P.	April 7, '17	Retires No. 16.	Sept. 25, '17	Grant.
57.	Hodges, B. W.	June 30, '17	Retires No. 11.	April 14, '18	Knapp, H. S.
58.	Dunn	July 30, '17	May 14, '18	May 29, '19	Gill.
59.	Grant	Sept. 25, '17	Retires No. 12.	April 14, '18	Rodgers, W. L., and Huse.
60.	Nelson	Oct. 1, '17	Retires No. 15.	Dec. 21, '17	Glennon.
61.	Benson			Sept. 25, '17	Retires No. 2.
62.	Postwick, F. M.	Oct. 20, '17	Sept. 8, '18	April 13, '19	Hood and Hayden.
63.	Rodgers, T. S.	Nov. 1, '17	Sept. 9, '18	Aug. 18, '20	Bodman.
64.	Quinby	Nov. 23, '17	Oct. 5, '18	Aug. 11, '21	Chapin.
65.	Glennon	Dec. 21, '17	Oct. 26, '18	Feb. 11, '19	Craven.
66.	Rush	April 4, '18	Dec. 8, '18	Sept. 19, '19	Marsh.
67.	Knapp, H. S.	April 14, '18	Retires No. 15.	June 27, '18	Lloyd.
68.	Rodgers, W. L.	April 14, '18	Feb. 11, '19	Feb. 4, '22	Williams, C. S.
	Huse	April 14, '18	Feb. 11, '19	Dec. 8, '20	Nobody.
69.	Smith, R. C.	May 11, '18	April 13, '19	July 16, '20	Sims.
	McElroy	May 11, '18	April 13, '19	March 19, '20	Nobody.
70.	Griffin, R. S.	May 14, '18	May 29, '19	Sept. 27, '19	Phelps, H.

#### COMMANDERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

No.	Name.	Captain.	Rear Admiral.	Senior Nine.	Retires.
1.	Lloyd	Feb. 20, '10	June 27, '18	Retires No. 10.	July 20, '19.
2.	Hughes, R. M.	March 17, '10	Sept. 8, '18	Sept. 1, '19	Jan. 28, '21.
3.	Bartlett, F. W.	May 4, '10			Aug. 15, '18—No. 2.
4.	Clark, G. R.	Sept. 16, '10	Sept. 9, '18	Retires No. 14.	March 20, '19.
5.	White, W. P.	Sept. 22, '10	Oct. 5, '18	Sept. 7, '19	May 23, '21.
6.	Burd	Oct. 20, '10	Oct. 26, '18	Retires No. 14.	April 27, '19.
7.	Shipley	Nov. 7, '10	Dec. 8, '18	Sept. 19, '19	March 29, '20.
8.	Craven	Nov. 14, '10	Feb. 11, '19	Retires No. 18.	Jan. 16, '19.
9.	Knapp, J. J.	Jan. 29, '11	March 20, '19	Sept. 27, '19	Nov. 24, '20.
10.	Hood	May 19, '11	April 13, '19	Retires No. 10.	Oct. 29, '19.
	Hayden	May 19, '11	April 13, '19	Jan. 1, '20	Dec. 3, '21.
11.	Bryan, B. C.	June 14, '11	April 27, '19	Jan. 1, '20	April 14, '20.
	Harlow	June 14, '11	April 27, '19	March 29, '20	Aug. 16, '20.
12.	Carr	July 13, '11		March 29, '20	Sept. 8, '20.
13.	Gill	Sept. 14, '11	May 29, '19	July 16, '20	July 26, '18—No. 11.
14.	Norton, H. P.	Oct. 1, '11			Jan. 8, '21.
15.	Bennett, F. M.	Oct. 20, '11			Nov. 4, '17—No. 21.
16.	Gibbons	April 27, '12	July 20, '19	Aug. 16, '20	May 7, '19—No. 2.
17.	Snowden	June 7, '12			Jan. 7, '21.
18.	Carter, T. F.	Aug. 14, '12			Aug. 12, '19—No. 1.
19.	Bowers	Dec. 3, '12	Sept. 1, '19	Retires No. 18.	June 13, '17—No. 52.



20. Salisbury	Feb. 13, '13	March 2, '17—No. 36.
Purcell	Feb. 13, '13	May 31, '13—No. 17.
21. Lopez	March 7, '13	March 31, '19—No. 9.
22. Kellogg, F. W.	March 26, '13	July 26, '19—No. 3.
23. Bittler	April 19, '13	May 3, '21.
24. Marsh	June 15, '13	July 27, '20.
25. Phelps, H.	Aug. 19, '13	Feb. 10, '23.
26. Ackerman	Sept. 20, '13	July 12, '21.
27. Niblack	Feb. 13, '14	Jan. 8, '21
28. Simpson	March 10, '14	Jan. 28, '21
29. Kinkaid	July 10, '14	May 3, '21
30. Sims	Dec. 15, '14	Retires No. 15.
31. Van Duzer	Dec. 31, '14	May 23, '21
32. Buchanan	Feb. 21, '15	Retires No. 12.
33. Maxwell	March 5, '15	April 3, '21.
34. Smith, W. S.	May 5, '15	Sept. 15, '19—No. 11.
35. Luby	June 19, '15	July 20, '20—No. 3.
36. Rodman	July 1, '15	Jan. 6, '21.
37. Hoogewerf	July 11, '15	Nov. 27, '22.
38. Capehart	July 29, '15	Feb. 18, '21.
39. Wilson, H. B.	Aug. 6, '15	Feb. 23, '23.
40. Kaemmerling	Sept. 7, '15	May 15, '20—No. 10.
41. Theiss	Nov. 26, '15	Oct. 2, '22.
42. Wood, S. S.	June 13, '16	Aug. 7, '23.
43. Brown, G. W.	July 5, '16	March 30, '20—No. 13.
44. Fletcher, W. B.	July 10, '16	Jan. 7, '24.
45. Johnston, M.	Aug. 10, '16	Dec. 2, '22.
Anderson, E. A.	Aug. 10, '16	July 16, '22.
46. Jayne	Aug. 13, '16	Sept. 16, '23.
47. Key	Aug. 31, '16	Retires No. 11.
48. Howard, W. L.	Nov. 28, '16	Jan. 30, '22.
49. Higgins	Dec. 16, '16	Retires No. 14.
50. Leonard	Dec. 17, '16	Sept. 10, '20—No. 11.
51. Elliott	Jan. 4, '17	June 12, '21—No. 1.
52. Dyson	Jan. 6, '17	Sept. 4, '21.
53. Chapin	Feb. 4, '17	Dec. 2, '23.
54. Halstead	Feb. 25, '17	June 16, '25.
55. Field, H. A.	March 2, '17	Dec. 17, '23.
56. Knepper	March 8, '17	Feb. 10, '23.
57. Williams, C. S.	April 7, '17	Feb. 23, '23.
58. Hill, F. K.	June 13, '17	Dec. 10, '23.
59. Welles, R.	June 30, '17	Oct. 7, '25.
60. McDonald	July 30, '17	Retires No. 11.
		Aug. 7, '23
		Dec. 2, '23

## LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

No.	Name.	Commander.	Captain.	No.	Name.	Commander.	Captain.
1.	Norton, A. L.	Feb. 20, '10	Jan. 7, '21	11.	Kittelle	Aug. 11, '11	Aug. 11, '21
2.	Beach, E. L.	March 17, '10	Jan. 8, '21	12.	Praet, W. V.	July 13, '11	Sept. 4, '21
3.	Stickney	May 4, '10	Jan. 23, '21	13.	Nulton	Sept. 14, '11	Nov. 2, '21
4.	Wiley	Sept. 16, '10	Feb. 18, '21	14.	Marvell	Oct. 17, '11	Dec. 3, '21
5.	Bassett, F. B.	Sept. 22, '10	April 3, '21	15.	Patton	Oct. 20, '11	Jan. 10, '22
6.	Gates, H. G.	Oct. 20, '10	May 3, '21	16.	MacDougall	April 27, '12	Feb. 4, '22
7.	Jackson, R. H.	Nov. 7, '10	May 23, '21	17.	Bradshaw	June 7, '12	Feb. 27, '22
8.	Hoff	Nov. 14, '10	June 12, '21		Officer	June 7, '12	Feb. 27, '22
9.	Twinning	Jan. 29, '11	July 12, '21	18.	de Steigner	Aug. 14, '12	July 30, '22
10.	Hutchinson	May 19, '11	July 25, '21	19.	Phelps, W. W.	Dec. 3, '12	Sept. 16, '22
	Magruder	May 19, '11	July 25, '21	20.	Kaiser	Feb. 13, '13	Oct. 2, '22

There have been some exaggerated statements in the daily papers, which it is well to correct, concerning a surgical operation recently performed upon Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., at the hospital in Baltimore. It will be recalled that while in Cuba General Wood, by striking his head against a chandelier, suffered an injury to his head, which subsequently necessitated an operation. This was performed at a hospital in Boston in 1905. The wound following the operation healed, but General Wood was informed by the surgeons at that time that it would be well for him later on to have the wound opened. General Wood chose a convenient time to have this operation, which, as reported, was performed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The surgeons report that the result of their examination was most favorable, and as soon as the new wound has healed, which it is expected to do very speedily, General Wood will be once more fit for duty and will have the satisfaction of knowing that the original operation was successful, and, in connection with the second operation, has relieved him and his friends of all anxiety as to the future health. As announced some weeks back, Major General Wood has been detailed as a member of the joint board of officers of the Army and the Navy appointed to make a report on the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal. General Wood is detailed in place of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is relieved from duty with the board. It was the plan for this board to start for the Isthmus this week, but owing to the necessity for General Wood to place himself under medical treatment it seems now likely that it will be late in the month, and possibly some time in March, that the board will set out on its work. The second operation on General Wood on Feb. 9 reported from Baltimore was really a part of the main operation, being intended to close the incision. The necessity for the operation is stated to be a growth internally of the cartilage covering the opening made in the original operation several years ago. The scar was believed to be pressing on the brain, and General Wood decided to have the matter attended to before going to Panama.

The findings in the court-martial cases of Paymr. George P. Auld and P.A. Surgeon Robnett are before Assistant Secretary Winthrop, who is reading the records in the cases, and no announcement will be made as to the final action until the consideration of both cases are concluded. The trial of the officers at the Boston Navy Yard has shown that the conduct of the accused officers in relation to the person whose attentions to a young woman were the cause of the trouble was inspired by a wholly commendable and manly determination to protect the name of a young woman who was left without a protector by the death of her father, a former officer of the Navy. While their manner of seeking to get rid of the obnoxious person may not have accorded with the position which the latter held as an invited guest, still, youth is not always sufficiently discriminating in its judgments to expect the right procedure always to be followed, and a wide charity is often extended in cases where it is seen that the heart was in the right place. The chivalry of the officers of the Navy toward the women relatives of brother officers has not in any degree been dimmed by the developments of the trial, and perhaps the publicity attending the trial may furnish a lesson to civilians unacquainted with the high code of gallantry that exists in the Navy in all cases where women are concerned. If this lesson has resulted, we cannot see that much harm has come from the trial.

The fourteen-inch Crozier wire-wound coast-defense gun, which was to be tried at Sandy Hook last Monday, will not be fired for a month or more, owing to the discovery of a flaw in one of the castings in the gun carriage. The test was to be made against a specially constructed concrete target, designed by the Engineer Corps experimentally to determine how far the material may be relied on for fortifications on such a limited area as El Fraile Island. In the interval before the carriage of the fourteen-inch gun is repaired it is expected that an-

other target of concrete will be constructed for a test with a twelve-inch gun. Very little has been done in tests of concrete in use for fortifications. The Japanese used concrete for platforms for their siege guns at Port Arthur, and the Russians employed it to some extent in their fortifications. But no extensive, carefully planned use of it has yet occurred. The defenses at El Fraile will be made of reinforced concrete, heavy steel beams being used for the reinforcement. Armor plate has not been found satisfactory for facing concrete, and, strangely as it may seem, the best material for actual protection from heavy high-explosive projectiles is sand. Masses of beach sand play a somewhat humorous game with the shell, deflecting it so that sometimes it turns completely over and heads back toward the gun it came from. The usual course is upward in the path of least resistance. At El Fraile there is little chance to use sand for protection of the fortifications and the turrets in which the fourteen-inch guns are to be placed.

The ability of a cavalryman to carry ammunition emphasizes the value in attack or defense of the volume of fire that can be delivered by a cavalry force. To secure the fullest development of fighting efficiency, it is the intention to arm cavalrymen either with the carbine or the automatic rifle. In all probability the latter arm will be the choice finally. With the carbine every shot calls for pressure separately on the trigger. With the automatic or the semi-automatic rifle a continuous pressure on the trigger maintains the delivery of fire until the load is exhausted. To get at the matter with some degree of accuracy, tests are to be made of carbines and semi-automatic and automatic rifles, and in the course of a year it is expected that a decision will be reached in favor of one arm or the other. The Springfield rifle, with which the cavalryman is now armed, is an unwieldy weapon for rapid and quick firing on horseback, and there is hardly any question as to the wisdom of the proposed change.

Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., qualified as Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and entered on his new duties on Feb. 9. With characteristic good sense, the new Surgeon General has asked that in official and personal intercourse he be called simply "Dr." Stokes, and not "Admiral" Stokes, after the manner and custom that has obtained for many years. This action ought to be agreeable to a large number of officers, especially those of the line who have objected to the use of the title of admiral for any but officers actually exercising fleet command or the equivalent. Last year some disturbance was made over the fact that a bureau chief placed the title of admiral on his calling cards, and eventually a regulation was adopted forbidding the practice. It has always seemed inappropriate to call a doctor at the head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery an admiral, and there will be a general approval of Dr. Stokes's course.

The contracts for the construction of two Dreadnoughts for the Argentine government by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., to which we have heretofore referred, were signed at the Argentine Legation, London, Feb. 7, by the latter's Minister and Mr. Francis T. Bowles, president of the company. They will cost \$11,000,000 each. The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Much log rolling anteceded the letting of the contracts, and the big English shipbuilders induced King Edward to hold a special levee for the Argentine Commission. The German Emperor also entertained them, as did King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy." Mr. Bowles is thus quoted: "Our success simply means that the United States has seriously entered the world's competition for the production of war material. The Dreadnoughts we shall construct will be more powerful than any fighting craft now in existence. I believe our success is the first fruit of the advertisement of American shipbuilders obtained when Mr. Roosevelt sent the American Battleship Fleet around the world. My firm constructed three of the sixteen battleships which made that

world cruise." Admiral Garcia, chief of the Argentine Naval Commission, who is now in London, will sail for New York at the end of this month for duties in connection with the building of the Argentine battleships. He will be accompanied by Captain Olivera and Commander Jalour, two important members of the commission. They will establish their head office either in New York or Baltimore or at the port where the battleships are to be built. Information received at the Navy Department states that the new Argentine battleships that are to be built in this country are to be of 28,000 tons.

The statement that the Maxim silencer has been adopted by our Government is incorrect, and there is no apparent prospect that it will be adopted. The tests at Springfield have not satisfied our ordnance officers of the value of this device, and they are more likely to take the later invention of Mr. Moore, now being exploited under the name of the Remington. The Maxim noiseless gun attachment has also been tested at the School of Musketry, at Monterey, and the report upon it is, as we are informed, not favorable. Mr. Moore is also the inventor of a trigger control device, which has been tested in competition with those of Phillips and Ely. The Maxim has also been tested on a heavy gun at Sandy Hook.

The Missouri State Board of Health has raised the old question of jurisdiction over United States officers in the matter of fees and health reports. The matter at issue this time is in connection with the national cemeteries at Springfield and Jefferson City. The officers in charge have been asked to pay inspection fees, and the local authorities have insisted that they are to be obeyed and that the Federal officers must turn in all required vital statistics. The War Department refuses to concede any state jurisdiction over Federal reservations in states, and the officers have been advised to comply with the local requirements as far as it may be done conveniently, but to give the local authorities to understand that their claim will not be admitted by the Washington authorities.

Even thus early in the year there have been several applications for permission from the Secretary of War to allow officers who have, while at the Military Academy, been famously good football players to act as coaches for the teams at various military colleges and institutions where Army officers are stationed as military instructors. In view of the dearth of officers, owing to the numerous details on detached duty, there is a general reluctance to allow these football details to become so numerous and so regular. The matter is to be taken up and gone over very carefully, and some rule of practice in regard to the matter may be laid down for guidance in the future.

The special Argentine fleet will rendezvous at Maldonado, Uruguay, May 11. The Tennessee and Washington will leave Puget Sound March 19. The Montana, flagship of the squadron, will leave Hampton Roads April 11. The North Carolina, which leaves Feb. 22, with the remains of the late Señor Nabuco, Minister from Brazil, will remain in South American waters, and wait other ships at Maldonado. The Chester will return to New York from Guantamano, and leave New York April 11 and join the Montana at Port au Prince. The movements of the fleet after the rendezvous at Maldonado have not been arranged.

Final arrangements have been made for the transportation of the remains of the late Señor Nabuco, Minister from Brazil to the United States, to Rio de Janeiro. The Mayflower will leave Washington Feb. 21 with the remains, and proceed to Hampton Roads, where the body will, on the 22d, be transferred to the cruiser North Carolina. The latter vessel, accompanied by the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes, which was ordered to the United States from European waters, will the same day proceed on the voyage to Rio, which port they are expected to reach March 14.

As a result of the semi-annual examinations at the Naval Academy, forty-six midshipmen have been dropped, two from the second class, sixteen from the third, and twenty-eight from the fourth. The names of the dismissed midshipmen appear in our Naval Academy letter. Secretary Meyer, in approving the dismissals, says they are "chiefly due to defective eyesight; the boys can't see through mathematics." Some of the dismissed midshipmen expect to be reappointed and to make good in future examinations.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded prizes as follows for essays entitled, "What military training and education should be required in educational institutions of all grades, and what legal exaction of military service on the part of the Government is wise and compatible with our institutions": 1, gold medal, life membership and \$100 to Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf.; 2, silver medal and \$50 to Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf.; 3, certificate of honorable mention to Major Wilmot E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps.

Since the expiration of the detail of Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Mr. A. C. Wrenn, one of the most capable officials in the department, is Acting Chief of the Bureau. During the sickness of Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps the Bureau of Construction and Repair is acting under the official direction of Chief Clerk M. D. Schaefer, who likewise is one of the most efficient civil servants in government employ.

Following the recent decision of the Comptroller the Secretary of the Navy has ordered that hereafter there shall be no commutation of quarters for female nurses in the Navy. Quarters are due female nurses on duty, but it is held that there is at present no authority of law for payment of commutation of quarters. It is likely that some action will be taken by Congress in the pending appropriation bill to remedy the matter.

A list of successful candidates who have passed the examination at West Point, N.Y., for entrance to the U.S. Military Academy on March 1 next will be found on page 689 of this issue.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., whose nomination as Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with rank of rear admiral, was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 5, 1910, is forty-seven years of age, and is a graduate of Columbia University (College of Physicians and Surgeons), New York city. He first served as ambulance surgeon in the Chambers Street Hospital, New York city, 1883, and next, after a competitive examination against twenty men for one place, he took first honors and was appointed house surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, New York city, 1884-1885. He was first house surgeon, Gouverneur Hospital, New York city, a part of Bellevue Hospital, which he equipped and organized in 1885. This appointment was made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction upon the recommendation of the Medical Board, Bellevue Hospital. He was visiting surgeon out-patient department, New York Hospital, New York city, 1886-1889; visiting surgeon, out-patient department, Bellevue Hospital, 1887; lecturer to nurses, New York Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1886-1887, and quiz master, New York city, 1888. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy Feb. 1, 1889, and served in the Minnesota, Iroquois, Pacific Station; at the Naval Hospitals, Mare Island, Cal., and Yokohama, Japan, 1892-1895, and on the Examining Board for Surgeons, New York, N.Y.; instructor in bacteriology, microscopy, etc., and operative surgery in the Naval School of Instruction, New York, N.Y., 1896. During the Spanish-American War he was senior operating surgeon on the ambulance ship Solace, and equipped and organized the medical department of that vessel and was executive surgeon at the Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., 1899. He was surgeon of the U.S.S. Buffalo during the Boxer troubles and Philippine Insurrection, Asiatic Station, and served in the New Orleans and Zafiro, Asiatic Station; Oregon, Pacific Station; Solace, Asiatic and Pacific Stations; Wisconsin, Pacific Station, and again in the Oregon, Asiatic Station. He has also served as professor of surgery, Naval Medical School, 1903-1906; member, Examining Board for Surgeons, 1903-1906, and was on additional special duty with President Roosevelt, 1903-1906. He commanded the U.S. Naval Hospital, San Juan, P.R., 1906-1908; was attending surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital, San Juan, P.R., 1906-1908, and president of the Insular School for Trained Nurses, Porto Rico, 1907. He was the first medical officer to command a naval hospital ship in peace times. Surgeon General Stokes was serving in Porto Rico when he was recalled by the Navy Department and ordered in command of the U.S.S. Relief, for service with the Atlantic Fleet on its "Round the World Cruise," 1908, and was senior medical officer, U.S. Naval Academy, 1909. His last assignment was as supervising surgeon, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., and professor of surgery, Naval Medical School, and member Examining Board for Surgeons. He is the author of many monographs on military and general surgery, including the following drill books used in the Navy: "First Aid," "The Medical Department in Battle" and "Military Hygiene." He devised the first-aid dressing which, slightly modified, is used at present in the Army and Navy; the "Shell Wound Packet," for Navy; apparatus for transferring wounded direct from ship to ship without the use of boats; the "splint stretcher," now in use in the Army and Navy as a litter; planned hospital ship, which is accepted by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, with slight modifications, as its type. Surgeon General Stokes gave the first course in clinical bacteriology in the Navy, and at the same time taught operative surgery. He began the crusade against the common drinking cup on board ship as a means of disseminating disease. He has given special attention to the prevention of venereal disease in the Navy. He was a pioneer in abdominal surgery in the Navy, devoting special attention to appendicitis and hernia, and has performed many unusual operations, both in and out of the Service, the most recent being that on Midshipman Wilson, whose neck was broken in a football game at the Naval Academy. His "Organization of the Medical Department of the Navy in Battle" is used in the fleet to-day.

Surgeon General Presley Marion Rixey, U.S.N., who was retired Feb. 4, 1910, was born in Culpeper county, Va., July 14, 1852, and received his early education at schools in Culpeper and Warrenton. He received his degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Virginia in 1873. After nearly a year of practical work in the clinics and hospitals of Philadelphia he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy on Jan. 28, 1874. He was first assigned to duty on the receiving ship Sabine, but soon transferred to the Congress, then on the European Station, and later to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, where the ship represented the Navy. He was detached in 1876 and ordered to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, where he remained until he passed his examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon in 1877. He then took station at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard as attending surgeon, where he served until assigned to a three years' tour of special duty on the Tallapoosa in 1879. He was on the flagship Louisiana from 1884 to 1887, on the European and South Atlantic Stations, and on the Dolphin from 1893 to 1896. During the Spanish-American War he applied for active sea duty, but his services were deemed so essential in Washington that he could be spared only to make a brief voyage to Cuba on the ambulance ship Solace. The twelve years of service not enumerated above were passed on special duty as attending surgeon at Washington. In 1886 he was promoted to the grade of surgeon, and in 1900 to that of medical inspector, and since his detail as Surgeon General to that of medical director. Following the retirement of Surgeon General William K. Van Reypen, Jan. 25, 1902, Dr. Rixey was appointed by President Roosevelt, in accordance with the expressed wishes of President McKinley, to the highest office attainable in the Medical Corps of the Navy on Feb. 5, 1902, with the rank of rear admiral. He has completed two terms of four years each as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. During these past eight years certain notable advances which have ever been his cherished desires have been accomplished. The rebuilding or renovation of all important naval hospitals has been undertaken, and in some instances completed. Several new hospitals have been built, including the model U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, in Washington, and the naval hospitals at Annapolis, Puget Sound, North Chicago, Canacao, P.I., and Las Animas, Colo., the latter being the naval sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. New naval medical supply depots have been constructed at New York, Mare Island and Canacao. The U.S. Naval Medical School in Washington, the quarterly U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin and the Nurse Corps

(female) have been established, and increased space for sick quarters on board men-of-war, including operating room and isolation ward, have been allotted to the Medical Department. Two hospital ships have been placed in commission, with a surgeon in command of each; medical officers have been assigned to command hospitals, and within less than one year following Dr. Rixey's first appointment as Surgeon General favorable legislation was enacted by Congress which authorized an increase in the Medical Corps of 180 officers.

The retirement Feb. 18 of Col. Valery Havard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will advance Lieut. Col. Charles Richards to be colonel, Major Euclid B. Frick to be a lieutenant colonel and Capt. Wallace De Witt to be a major.

Capt. Ralph E. Gambell, Porto Rico Regiment, has been found physically disqualified for active service and ordered to be retired March 30. Captain Gambell is a most popular and capable officer, and has seen ten years of severe tropical service. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and served through the campaign in Cuba in 1898 as a first lieutenant in the 5th Pennsylvania Infantry. Following the Spanish War, he took great interest in the Porto Rico Regiment, and has been continuously in service with it, reaching the rank of captain in the reorganization of July, 1904. The particular physical disqualification in Captain Gambell's case is his extraordinary height and want of weight. It is to be said in this connection that when the Porto Rico Regiment was reorganized in 1904 the board that passed on physical fitness waived many things that would ordinarily have been regarded as disqualifying, the idea being that the regiment would have only temporary existence, and in a year or two might be mustered out. However, in 1908, Congress gave it permanent character as a part of the Regular Army of the United States. It is not unlikely that from time to time there will be retirements from this regiment for physical disabilities that were waived when the regiment was reorganized in 1904.

## CONCLUSION OF THE BOSTON YARD TRIAL.

The dramatic moment in the trials of Paymr. George P. Auld and Passed Asst. Surg. Ausley H. Robnett in the Boston Navy Yard came on Feb. 7 during the first session of the court-martial to hear the charges against Dr. Robnett, involving an alleged assault upon "Dr." E. S. Cowles at a navy yard dance. The murmurs of the courtroom were hushed when Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., counsel for the defendant, asked Miss Dorothy Hesler, "What was your relation to Dr. Robnett?" The young woman replied, "He is my fiancé," and the secret which had been suspected for weeks was out at last. This direct answer cleared away all the mists that certain interested persons have sought to throw around the proceedings by implying that there was some mystery about the feeling against the complainant. It was thus instantly made plain that Dr. Robnett, in demanding that Cowles return the photograph of the young lady, had acted in a perfectly natural manner, and that Paymaster Auld, in telling Cowles he was not wanted on the dancing floor, appreciated the great wrong that had been done to his brother officer by the liberties which "Dr." Cowles had taken with the picture of his fiancée. As soon as the court adjourned Dr. Robnett hastened from the courtroom to the corridor, where Miss Hesler had rejoined her mother after completing her testimony. There Dr. Robnett kissed his betrothed. Of course, congratulations were in order. One of the first to approach Dr. Robnett and Miss Hesler was Major A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., who, as judge advocate, acted as prosecuting officer of the trial. He wished Miss Hesler "all the happiness in the world," and congratulated Dr. Robnett. Then came a swarm of well wishers, including Major Leonard, Capt. H. J. Hirsinger, U.S.M.C., and Paymaster Auld, who had been on trial the week before.

Regarding the explanation made by Mrs. Cowles that her husband had sought to make an appointment with Miss Hesler merely to accompany her to their home for dinner, Miss Hesler made a flat contradiction. She said that "Dr." Cowles had called her up on the telephone and sought to meet her alone, and had offered flowers and candy as a reward. She refused to meet him, and told her troubles to her fiancé. Dr. Robnett, when he took the stand, impressed everyone in the courtroom by his manly bearing and straight, direct answers, especially when he said, quietly but firmly, "Miss Hesler is my fiancée. I considered it my duty at that time to protect her, and I do so now. She complained to me about the attentions of Dr. Cowles, told me about his attempts at a clandestine meeting, and of his generally obnoxious attentions, and I took the steps I did." He told of telephoning Cowles to return the photograph to Miss Hesler at once and of Cowles's reply that it was none of the witness's business. Thereupon each used epithets over the wire. Paymaster Auld, as a witness for the defense, shouldered the blame for what happened at the dance. He said Dr. Robnett was absolutely in ignorance of what the witness was about to do when he approached Cowles to order him from the floor. Med. Dir. Howard E. Ames, U.S.N., who preferred the charges against the two officers, testified that Cowles and Mrs. Cowles had been invited to the dance. He said he summoned Dr. Robnett and told him he had been informed he had used insulting language over the wire to Cowles, and asked what he meant by using the Naval Hospital telephone to talk to one of his guests. Dr. Robnett replied it was a private affair.

The trial ended on Feb. 8 with the summing up of the counsel. During both sessions many women of the Navy set were present. As Dr. Robnett was not connected by any of the testimony with the actual assault, the only thing left for the court to consider in its findings was his swearing at Cowles, but the fact that it was done in connection with the defense of his betrothed will likely be deemed a strongly mitigating circumstance.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Georgia Knox and Mr. Harry Smith Berry, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly second lieutenant, 13th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army in 1909 to attend to his estate, took place at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1910, in St. Thomas's Church, with the rector, Rev. Dr. Charles Ernest Smith, officiating, and Chaplain Brown, of Washington Barracks, assisting. Capt. H. H. Bailey, Lieut. Victor Foster, Lieut. H. W. Huntley and Lieut. Henry Pratt, U.S.A., recently associates of the bridegroom before he resigned from the Service, were ushers. Mr. Frank Berry, of Nashville, was best man, and Miss Sarah Berry, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Anna Keith Frazier and Miss Nina Van Arsdale were bridesmaids. The bride wore a draped ivory

satin princess, trimmed with duchesse and rose point lace, and a tulle veil and orange blossoms. She also wore a family heirloom—a gold necklace set with amethysts and pearls, and carried the lace handkerchief her grandmother had at her wedding, with a shower bouquet of lavender orchids and lilies of the valley. The souvenirs from the bride to her attendants were stickpins surmounted by a Napoleon wreath with pearls. After the reception the couple went for a Northern trip before going to their home near Nashville, Tenn. The bride has been most popular since her debut, particularly in Army circles. Mr. Berry met Miss Knox at the first hop she attended at Fort Myer, where Lieutenant Berry was then stationed. He resigned his commission a little over a year ago, to take charge of his estate in Tennessee after the death of his father, the late Judge Horatio Berry. Both bride and bridegroom were members of the bridal party attending Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Colonel Hatfield, of the 13th Cavalry, married to Lieut. Berkeley Thorne Merchant, also of the 13th Cav., when Colonel Hatfield was in command there.

Mrs. Arthur L. Wagner, widow of the late Col. A. L. Wagner, General Staff, announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Lyman Haviland Nelson, of New York city. The wedding will occur in Washington late in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickson, of New Orleans, La., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elvira Emily Dickson, to Lieut. Allan Melville Pope, 10th U.S. Cav.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Willard, of Worcester, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marion Olive, to Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 27th Inf., U.S.A.

The marriage of Charlotte Carter Baker, daughter of Capt. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., retired, with Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., was celebrated Saturday, Feb. 5, in the chantry of the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, N.J., by the bride's uncle, Rev. A. B. Baker, D.D., of Princeton, N.J. The wedding was informal, and no invitations were issued. After the ceremony Captain Baker gave a reception for relatives and friends at his residence in Atlantic City.

Chaplain William Gilbert Cassard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cassard have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Emily, to Asst. Paymr. Dallas Bache Wainwright, jr., U.S.N. Miss Cassard is a member of the well known Baltimore family of that name, her great-grandfather having been the late Gilbert Cassard, of that city. Paymaster Wainwright, who is a son of Capt. Dallas Bache Wainwright, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Mrs. Wainwright, and a nephew of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., has a number of connections in both Army and Navy. No time has been set for the wedding, but it will probably occur during the early fall.

Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Douglas Craig, to Capt. B. J. Tillman, 27th Inf. They will be married very quietly on March 26, 1910, at 1200 Madison avenue, New York.

A pretty little wedding was solemnized at Fort Russell, Wyo., on Feb. 4, 1910, when Miss Margaret Hilliard, of Buffalo, N.Y., became the wife of Lieut. James Patrick Wayland, 9th U.S. Cav. The ceremony took place at Quarters No. 136, and the couple were joined in the holy bands of matrimony by the Rev. C. H. Pettibone, of the Boulevard Congregational Church, Denver, Colo. The attractive quarters were decorated for the occasion with carnations and potted plants. Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 4th Field Art., was best man. The bride, who was beautifully gowned in white liberty satin trimmed with baby Irish lace, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. P. E. Glafcke, of Cheyenne, and is well known socially, both in town and fort society. The bride was welcomed to the regiment by Major A. C. Macomb, 9th U.S. Cav., who, in his usual gallant manner, made a little speech, congratulating the happy couple. After the ceremony light refreshments were served, and toasts were drunk in an egg-nog brewed according to a famous old Southern recipe by Lieut. B. R. Camp, 9th U.S. Cav. The groom belongs to an old Virginia family and saw active service in the Philippine campaign. Among the remembrances of the occasion the couple received from the groom's mother a set of old family silver, which has been in the Wayland family since 1700. Among those present were Major Augustus C. Macomb, commanding; Capt. John B. Christian, Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Lieut. and Mrs. Casper W. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Beauford R. Camp, all U.S.A.; Mrs. George M. Cushing, of New York; Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant, Philip Macomb and Lieutenants Engel, Lykes, Wilbourn, Erwin, McClellan, Winfree, Holderness, of the 9th Cav., and Lieutenants Chant and Connolly, of the 11th Inf.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage Feb. 3, in Toledo, Ohio, of Lieut. J. McE. Pruyn, 27th Inf., to Miss Alma Laura Frey. Lieutenant Pruyn is expected to arrive at Fort Sheridan with his bride early next week, and will occupy Quarters 96B.

An account of the marriage of Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Vivian Brewster on Feb. 3, 1910, at Fort Wayne, Mich., will be found under our Fort Wayne correspondence in this issue.

The engagement of Fairfax Ayres and Miss Dorothy King, a daughter of David W. King, jr., has been terminated by mutual consent. Owing to the death of Mr. Ayres's father, Col. Charles G. Ayres, U.S.A., a short time since, Mr. Ayres's responsibilities, it is announced, had become so great as to preclude a marriage in the immediate future, and rather than have a long engagement it was decided by Miss King and her fiancé to break it.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Bonner, the daughter of Ord. Sergt. Richard Bonner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bonner, to Mr. William Farine took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 33 Canal street, Warrington, Fla., on the evening of Feb. 3, 1910. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Brady, of St. John's Catholic Church, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride was beautifully gowned in white satin, trimmed in silver. The veil was of tulle, and the bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid, Miss Nora Farine, sister of the groom, was gowned in light blue satin, trimmed in gold. Master Gunner J. J. Maher, U.S.A., was groomsmen. The bride is a typical Army girl, having been born under the Stars and Stripes at Fort Ringgold, Tex., while her father was stationed there twenty-one years ago. The Army and Navy Union and the "Live Oaks," of Woolsey, attended in a body, and the presents were numerous and valuable. After a bountiful collation had been served, the bridal party left for their future home, East Hill, Pensacola, Fla.

Cards are out for the wedding of Lieut. George M. Morrow, until recently of Boston Harbor, and now at West Point, and Miss Christine Finn, of Boston. The



wedding will take place on Feb. 26 at the Church of Our Saviour, Brookline, followed by a reception at the Hotel Puritan. They will be at home after Tuesday, March 15, at West Point.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

At the funeral of Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., on Jan. 29, at Melrose, Mass., the M.O.L.L.U.S. was represented by Rear Admirals M. L. Johnson, G. F. F. Wilde and G. H. Wadleigh and Asst. Engr. H. E. Rhoades, U.S.N., E. T. Barker, former paymaster of the Navy, and Major E. C. Pierce. Wyoming Lodge of Masons was represented by Worshipful Master William Woodbridge and Past Masters Walter I. Nickerson, Sidney H. Buttrick, Oscar F. Frost and Frank E. Orcutt. The burial was private and was in the family lot at Wyoming Cemetery. The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admirals Wadleigh, Wilde and Johnson, P.A. Engr. H. E. Rhoades, Paymr. E. T. Barker, U.S.N., and Major E. C. Pierce. Among those present were Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., Lieutenant Commander Twining and Captain Helm, U.S.N. Delegations were also present from all the patriotic organizations of the city, the Union Club, of Boston; Melrose Y.M.C.A. and the Melrose Club.

Just before going to press this week, we received word of the death of Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., where he had been ill in the naval hospital. He was born in Missouri, and entered the Service June 21, 1870. He was an extra number in his grade, advanced for conspicuous service in the Bureau of Navigation. He became commander Feb. 4, 1904, and commanded the Chattanooga, and was promoted captain April 23, 1908. He was in command of the Virginia, from San Francisco home on the around the world cruise. He was president of the Board of Inspection at the time of his death. Captain Sharp was naval aide to Mr. Roosevelt when the latter was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His son, Alexander Sharp, jr., is an ensign on the U.S.S. Connecticut.

Mrs. Herbert Claude, daughter of Major George A. Arms, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1910.

Mr. John Marston, grandfather of 2d Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., died at Merion Station, Pa., recently.

Mrs. Helen H. Atkinson, mother of Paymr. Frank H. Atkinson, jr., U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28.

Miss Nancy Pendergast, the oldest living member of the Army Nurses' Association, who on the first day of June next would have celebrated her ninety-first birthday, died on Feb. 5 of an illness of long duration at the home of her nephew, George H. Pendergast, 374 Broadway, Somerville, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 she served as a nurse in the Union Army at Columbia Hospital, Point Lookout and Annapolis.

Captain of Engrs. John E. Jeffries, U.S.R.C.S., retired, whose home was in Wilmington, Del., died on Feb. 4, 1910, at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles J. Grady, No. 111 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, N.Y., in his seventieth year. He joined the Service as assistant engineer June 5, 1863, and was a chief engineer for twenty-nine years. He retired Jan. 23, 1904.

First Sergt. Alexander J. Foley, U.S.M.C., died at the Naval Station, Culebra, Porto Rico, Jan. 14. His next of kin is Mrs. Joseph Griffin, Lost Creek, Schuylkill Valley, Pa.

Mrs. E. S. Catron, who died at Wasco, Ore., Jan. 15, 1910, is a sister of Mrs. H. C. Smither, wife of Capt. H. C. Smither, 15th U.S. Cav.

Mr. John P. Munroe, father of 1st Lieut. John E. Munroe, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 7, 1910.

In a general order dated Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P.I., announcing the death of Battalion Commander Major Arthur B. Foster, Philippine Scouts (Captain, 19th Infantry), which took place in Manila, P.I., Dec. 18, 1909, of heart failure, Capt. R. E. Brooks, P.S., says: "Major Foster was on temporary duty at headquarters, Department of Luzon, and while making some purchases on the Escorta, Manila, dropped dead in the American Drug Store. The heartfelt sympathy of all officers and enlisted men of this battalion is extended to the widow in her bereavement."

Rev. Dr. Richard Lewis Howell, a nephew of the late Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U.S.N., died at the Hotel Aberdeen, New York city, Feb. 8. He is survived by his wife, Gwendolen Whistler Howell, of Baltimore, a grandniece of the artist Whistler, and by two daughters. Dr. Howell was born in Wheeling in 1858. He was for several years pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia. He founded the Church of St. Margaret's in Washington, and later was rector of a church in Sandusky, Ohio. On Dec. 24, 1904, Dr. Howell bought for \$4,150,000 the properties comprising Bretton Hall, on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets; the Hotel Regent, on the northwest corner of Amsterdam avenue and Seventieth street, and the Hotel Aberdeen.

Friends of Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Woodward will regret to learn of the death of their daughter, Elsie Woodward, who was born April 14, 1905, and died Jan. 24, 1910, at Fort Jay, N.Y.

The funeral of Btsn. Frank H. Garvey, U.S.N., who died in Hong Kong, China, Dec. 14 last, took place Feb. 2, 1910, in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Danbury, Conn., with a requiem high mass. There was a very large attendance of friends. The casket was draped with the national colors, a large flag, and a delegation of six members of the 8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, acted as pallbearers. They were Bugler Taylor, Corporal Warburton, Corporal Griswold, Mechanic Ohlsen, Private Reed and Private Ransom. The interment was in the New Catholic Cemetery, and as the casket was being lowered into the ground the customary salute was fired and taps sounded.

Mrs. C. M. Walker, mother of Major M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Rocky Mount, Va., Feb. 7.

Judge Ray filed an order on Feb. 7 in the U.S. Circuit Court of New York denying the motion of Lieut. Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, for a new trial of his suit for \$100,000 damages against the Cosmopolitan Magazine. At the trial last November the jury gave a verdict for the defendant. Lieutenant Wade's complaint was based on statements concerning the gunboat Bennington disaster in an article, Lieutenant Wade being the engineer in charge. He will appeal, probably, from Judge Ray's ruling.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Major R. J. Duff, U.S.A., is still at Galen Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., and improving in health rapidly.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 20.

A daughter, Margaret Lewis Radford, was born to the wife of Major Cyrus S. Radford, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.

A daughter, Elizabeth Vernon Hope, was born to the wife of Lieut. Officere Hope, Const Art., U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1910.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, with the Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson as the guests of honor.

Mrs. Sinclair, widow of Gen. William Sinclair, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, at Fortress Monroe, Va., has returned to her apartment in Washington.

Mrs. Jacob A. Angur and Miss Angur sailed Feb. 5 for Europe. Their address for several months will be care American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe, Paris.

The Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam were among the dinner hosts Feb. 4.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Signal Corps, U.S.A., arrived at New York Feb. 9 on the steamer Prinz August Wilhelm. He has been visiting his brother, who lives on the Isthmus of Panama.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., who is homeward bound from Asiatic waters on his flagship, the Tennessee, expects to reach San Francisco on Feb. 17. He will retire for age on Feb. 20, 1910, and will proceed to his home at Fayette, Md.

At their home in Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Donald and Dorothy McTae entertained with a "candy pull" thirty of their young friends. Games were then played, and the prizes were taken by Miss Georgie Fuller, Miss Evelyn Murphy, Mr. Dabney Elliott and Mr. Sam Fuller.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, entertained at dinner Feb. 2 in Washington, D.C., Generals Miles, Bates, George W. Davis, Hawkins, Sawtelle, McCrea, Mackenzie and Grosvenor. Mr. Shelden, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hopkins, Major Haxford, Major J. Brown, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Lawton and Mr. Washburn.

Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A., entertained at a young people's dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, in honor of Miss Leslie Lindsey, of Boston. The guests were Miss Aleshire, Miss Irwin, Miss Hatch, Miss Cogswell, Miss Caroline Murray, Lieutenant Adee, U.S.N., Lieutenant Goethals, Lieutenant Pratt, Lieutenant Huntley and Lieutenant Edgerton, U.S.A.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill gave one of the largest balls of the season at the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, Germany, Feb. 5, to introduce their daughter, Miss Katherine Hill, into society. Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Oscar were among the six hundred and fifty guests present, as was also Capt. Dan T. Moore, U.S.A.

Mrs. Murray, wife of General Murray, entertained at a pretty luncheon in Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, for the young friends of her daughters. Among those present were Miss Esther Denny, Miss Carol Newberry, Miss Alice Vandergrift, Miss Ethel McMurray, Miss Marion Leutze, Miss Emory, guest of the latter; Miss Henrietta Fitch, Miss Evelyn Chew, Miss Catherine Britton, Miss Leonore Finley and Miss Sadie and Miss Caroline Murray.

Capt. Harry S. Howland, 26th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., while in the Philippines was a major of Philippine Scouts. A December issue of the Herald of Ricol, of Albany, said of Major Howland: "This sympathetic and well known commanding officer of the Daraga camp has received a telegram announcing his recall to join his regiment in the United States. The notice was received by his many friends with evident sorrow, for all who know him have a great love and respect for him."

A tablet erected in memory of Robert Henry Thurston in the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Engineering Societies Building, No. 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York city, will be dedicated Feb. 15. Dr. Thurston was the first president of the society, which was founded in 1880. He was born in Providence in 1839, and died in 1903. He was an engineer in the Navy during the Civil War. Addresses will be given by Prof. John E. Sweet, of Syracuse, who was closely associated with Dr. Thurston in the organization of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, Col. E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, and others. There will also be a written communication from Benjamin F. Isherwood, Engineer-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy during the Civil War.

A very delightful "at home" was given at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Tilford, Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, when were assembled a number of old friends from the Army and Navy set, Colonial Dames and others. On the receiving line with the hostess were her sister, Miss Eliza Ashley Dean, Mrs. Allen Perry, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, the Misses Michie, Casey and Stanley. The punch bowl, which had graced many a gathering in the old Army days of frontier life, was presided over by Mrs. Fox Conner; the tea table, Mrs. David J. Rumbough; café frappé, Miss Julia Tompkins. The house was beautifully decorated in pink, laurels and palms forming a bank for the wealth of roses, carnations and azaleas, laden with their fragrance and best wishes of the many friends who came to greet the General and his wife on their happy forty-sixth wedding anniversary.

At the last of the series of dances at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, the guests included the bachelors of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as the Army, Navy set and society people. Before the dance there was the usual number of dinners. The chief point of interest in this regard was the home in the navy yard of Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. McLean, who invited a young company to meet the Misses Julia and Alice Meyer, daughters of the Secretary of the Navy. Pay Dir. and Mrs. John Ross Martin gave a dinner, as did Major Gen. F. K. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Webster, the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice and Mrs. Lloyd Bowers, Brig. Gen. Aldred A. Woodhull, U.S.A., retired, and others. After the dance the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained several young men and women at supper on board the Dolphin, and Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., retired, commandant of the navy yard, and Mrs. Leutze had a party at supper in their quarters.

A son was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. William M. Colvin, C.A.C., at Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 2, 1910.

A son was born on Feb. 4, 1910, at Denver, Colo., to the wife of Capt. Orville G. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

A son was born to the wife of Chaplain D. L. Fleming, 19th U.S. Inf., at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of Col. R. H. Patterson, C.A.C., is visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Jessop at 33 Upshur row, Annapolis, Md. Miss Miedie Patterson is spending the winter with friends in Savannah, Ga.

Capt. G. C. Saffarans, 2d U.S. Inf.; U. G. Worrellow, 29th Inf.; E. G. Peyton, 18th Inf.; James W. Furlow, 4th Inf., have been detailed as majors of Philippine Scouts, and will proceed to Manila on the first available transports.

Major Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Gordon are spending the winter in Washington, at the Hotel Grafton. Major Gordon leaves this week for the South, to visit relatives in Louisiana and Texas for a brief period.

Mrs. Alexander Stark, wife of Major Stark, U.S.A., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman at Peachtree place, Atlanta, Ga. Many parties are being given for her, as well as Mrs. Bessye Bancroft Russell, who is another house guest of the Nuttmans.

Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Baskette, after a visit of two months with the parents of Mrs. Baskette, left Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 29, for the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans, intending to go thence to Nashville, to spend the remainder of Lieutenant Baskette's four months' leave with his mother.

Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee and Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A., with seven members of the San Antonio Scientific Society, called recently on Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Tex., to see a demonstration of the automatic equilibrium invented by him. The building of large ships equipped with the invention is reported to be progressing nicely.

Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., left Washington on Monday of this week for a much needed rest, following the strain of his recent hearing before the House Naval Committee on the Meyer naval reorganization plan. The stress of the committee hearing was doubly arduous on account of the Chief Constructor's having been suffering for several weeks with an attack of the grip.

The officers of the U.S. Naval Station at Newport, R.I., Feb. 4, gave the second of their series of dances at the War College. The library building was decorated with flags, and there the dance took place. All the officers acted as a committee, but the committee of arrangements consisted of Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, Comdr. Frank Marble, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Phelps, Lieut. K. G. Castleman, Paymr. E. B. Wainwright and Surg. C. G. Smith.

Capt. Marcus Covell, Philippine Scouts, who has resigned, to take effect Feb. 28, is from New York, and is a veteran of the Civil War. He served as a private in the 16th New York Heavy Artillery from January, 1864, until August, 1865. During the Philippine Insurrection he was second lieutenant, 39th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and in June, 1901, was appointed first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts. He has held the rank of captain since August, 1908. He is now in Iowa on leave.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 7, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard and August Belmont, of New York.

Mrs. Beals, wife of Lieut. Frank L. Beals, U.S.A., Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Petropolis, Brazil, entertained at luncheon at her home on New Year's Day the following guests: Mrs. Dudley, wife of the American Ambassador; Lady Haggard, wife of the British Minister; Baroness Reid of Redenou, wife of the Minister from Austria; Mme. Velardi, wife of the Peruvian Minister; Mme. Maximuw, wife of the Minister from Russia. The table was decorated with orchids and maidenhair fern.

Newport, R.I., despatches state that on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter because both parties to the suit were not domiciled inhabitants of Rhode Island, the divorce petition of Mrs. Nina Chinn Walker against James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., civil engineer attached to the Naval Training Station there, was thrown out by Judge Elmer Rathbun in the Superior Court on Feb. 7. The divorce petition was filed in November. It is probable that the case will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the state.

The last of a series of five dances arranged by the officers on duty at the navy yard, New York, was held on the night of Feb. 3 at Building No. 13. In addition to the navy yard force of officers and their wives, there were present delegations from the Army posts at Fort Hamilton and Governors Island. The following women, wives of navy yard officers, received: Mrs. R. Frazer, Mrs. W. C. Cowles, Mrs. F. R. Harris and Mrs. W. J. Terhune. The ball committee, which has arranged the dances successfully during the season, is composed of the following naval officers: Comdr. J. W. Oman, U.S.N., Capt. Frank Halford, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. P. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune, Paymr. H. W. Browning, Naval Constr. H. S. Howard, Lieut. E. C. S. Parker and Dr. T. W. Raison, U.S.N.

The state reception at the White House, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, in honor of the Army and Navy, was one of the most brilliant affairs ever seen there. In point of numbers it was larger than either the diplomatic or the judicial reception, but it was not overcrowded. The President and Mrs. Taft showed their interest in the military by adding every detail that would contribute either to comfort or brilliancy. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., headed the officers of the Army and Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., the officers of the Navy, each followed by the aids and the ranking officers of their respective arms of the Service. Of the diplomats only the Ambassadors and Ministers, Chancés d'Affaires and Military and Naval Attachés, with the women of their families, were invited, while the higher officials of various branches of the Government, with the military and naval committees of the Senate and House and a number of prominent people in society, made up the large body of guests entertained. The reception began promptly at nine o'clock, with the President and Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. MacVeagh, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Ballinger in line, and a number of guests had already been sent to the Green Room to await the pending hand-shake of the President.



Col. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Evans were at the Inglaterra, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 2.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d U.S. Field Art., on Feb. 1, 1910.

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Hyland, U.S.N., died at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 27, 1910.

Mrs. Anna D. Sheppey, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Fred B. Gage, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th U.S. Inf., at Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 16 last.

Miss Emily D. Gayle, daughter of the late Col. E. E. Gayle, is the guest of Col. H. M. Kendall, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

A divorce was granted Ruby Bowling Rutherford from Capt. Henry N. Rutherford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Jan. 17, 1910, by the court in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Samuel Bird Bootes, with her daughters, Misses Marion and Constance Clark, is spending the winter at 1610 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A daughter, Marjorie Quinton Powell, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 4, 1910; granddaughter of the late Col. James W. Powell.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the marriage of their daughter, Susan Nickerson, to Lieut. Edgar King, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Jan. 28, at San Francisco, Cal.

Gen. and Mrs. Philip Reade, U.S.A., entertained Col. and Mrs. H. M. Seamon, of Milwaukee, Wis., at dinner on Feb. 3 at the Hotel Wadsworth, Boston, Mass., where Gen. and Mrs. Reade will remain until June.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, 15th U.S. Inf., at West Point, Feb. 6, 1910. William Gordon Bartlett is the name of the new arrival, and he is a grandson of Lieut. Col. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon.

Mrs. H. O. Perley, wife of Colonel Perley, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon of the Department of Colorado, has left Denver, Colo., for a visit to her daughter, who is now at St. Agnes's School, in Albany, N.Y. Mrs. Perley will be East about four weeks.

William Couper, the sculptor, of Montclair, N.J., has been commissioned by the Museum of Natural History in New York city to model a statue of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., which will be placed in the museum. The statue is to be life size and of marble. It will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

The name of the apartment house where Gen. and Mrs. Bubb, U.S.A., have rooms has been changed from the "Hobart Curtis" to the "Hill." As there are two "Hills" in Portland, the change has caused much confusion, and General Bubb now gives his address as 265 Fourteenth street, Portland, Ore. Miss Bubb is visiting a sister, and her address is for the present The Grantley, 903 Jefferson street, Wilmington, Del.

Among the guests at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Gridiron Club at Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, 1910, were Col. F. L. Denny, U.S.M.C., Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Gen. John A. Johnston and Major W. V. Judson, U.S.A., Major Wilkes P. Richardson, U.S.A., Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., and Surg. Norman J. Blackwood, U.S.N.

Among those at Rustem Bey's cotillon at the Turkish Embassy, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 4, were Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver; Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Gen. Arthur Murray; Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene Leutze; Major William E. Horton, U.S.A.; Capt. Matthew A. De Laney, U.S.A., and Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.; Miss Ethel Roosevelt and the Misses Anderson, nieces of Mr. Taft, were also present.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., who are at the Hotel Sherwood, Baltimore, Md., will leave there Feb. 12 for the Pacific coast by way of New Orleans. The Admiral arrived in Baltimore last week, having been relieved of the command of the Third Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, which has been in the China Seas. As Baltimore is his home, Mrs. Harber has been living there during his absence. The Admiral is returning to duty after only a few weeks' leave. He will assume command of the Pacific Fleet Feb. 19 at San Francisco. Mrs. Harber will accompany him to the coast.

Miss Gladys Edgerton, daughter of the late Col. Wright P. Edgerton, U.S.A., has been visiting Miss Frances M. Webster at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., for several days. Major and Mrs. Webster entertained in her honor at dinner on Feb. 5, preceding the navy yard dance. Miss Edgerton remained for the Army and Navy reception on Feb. 8. She wore a dainty gown of crystal net, draped over pink satin. Mrs. Webster, on this occasion, wore a handsome gown of cerise channeure, with gold passementerie. Miss Frances Webster wore a deep pink satin dress, richly trimmed with pearl embroidery, and long train.

At a convention of prison workers in Kansas City recently, Chaplain F. B. Doherty, 17th Inf., on duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, was one of the speakers, and said, in part: "Along our ocean coastline, where the light-houses point to the skies, are massive structures, guarding the entrance to great cities. Again, at strategic points within our country, there are organizations of men and material, located near railroad centers, convenient for transportation in time of need. These forts are occupied by Regular soldiers—men wearing a distinctive uniform, living a life apart, and subject to special discipline. This is the Regular Army, the first line of defense against a foreign foe—and the last court of appeal when a red-handed mob rushes with torches of terror through the city streets. First and last, the Army is that upon which the safety of the nation and the security of society rest. Without the Army there would be no lasting country; without discipline there would be no Army; and thus follows the necessity of a strict code of rules, the leading principle of which is authority, and the basis of which is obedience. Soldiers may be punished not only for crimes, but also for military offenses. In the U.S. Military Prison the majority of the convicts are not criminals, but military offenders—largely deserters. The cause of many military offenses is the lack of parental discipline, or the failure of home and school training. These defects are overcome in the U.S. Military Prison by a strict but humane discipline, the result of which is that men leave the institution better by having been under its regulations."

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Pressure from influential sources was brought to bear upon the House Naval Committee, Feb. 10, to drop the reorganization agitation in the interest of the two-battle-ship program. Those who are interested in the larger Navy program profess to be confident that when Secretary Meyer appears before them next week, an agreement will be reached between the contending forces. The Secretary, it is said, will ask for time to try his plan, and it is thought by the harmonizers that they will induce the committee to lay the reorganization question on the table for this session. The details have not yet been worked out.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported to the House on Feb. 10 by the Committee on Military Affairs. It carries \$1,850,249, or a reduction of \$21,082 from the Department's estimates. The largest item stricken from the estimates was an appropriation of \$10,000 for a chapel organ. At the last moment it was decided not to place a provision in the bill for an increase of the corps of West Point cadets. The opposition to this legislation threatened to raise a point of order on the floor against it. The provision, however, will be placed in the bill when it reaches the Senate.

Owing to the objections of Senator Joseph S. Johnston, of Alabama, the nominations of twenty-four retired officers for an advance in rank are being held up in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Johnston insists there is no authority for the appointments, and argues that if the officers are to be promoted special legislation in their behalf should be enacted. An overwhelming majority of the committee does not agree with him and has asked him to make a thorough investigation of the subject, with a view of inducing him to withdraw his objections. The committee is not inclined to force the issue if it can be avoided, but will take action ere long if the Senator from Alabama does not recede from his position. It is understood that the confirmation of the nominations will carry with it from one to two years' back pay. Through some misunderstanding they were not retired at the rank to which they were entitled when they were taken off the active list. The following is the list of the nominations involved: With the rank of lieutenant colonel: Majors Ferdinand E. DeCourcy, Henry F. Brewerton, Lafayette E. Campbell, William M. Waterbury, John R. Brinkley, Edward G. Mathey, James N. Morgan, Edmund K. Russell, Henry M. Kendall, Thomas Sharp, Washington I. Sanborn, Henry P. Ritzius, James M. Burns and William H. Kell, retired. With the rank of major: Capt. John A. Payne, George K. Spencer, William W. Tyler, Dillard H. Clark, William O. Cory, Christopher W. Harrold, Lewis Merriam, William M. Williams, John H. Gifford and Edward I. Grumley, retired.

It was decided by the Sub-committee on Organization, Rank and Pay of the House Naval Committee on Feb. 7 to lay aside all bills relating to the personnel of the Navy until the bill which is being prepared by Secretary of the Navy Meyer is submitted to the committee. When the Secretary's general personnel bill is before the committee the subject will be taken up again and an attempt will be made to formulate some legislation along this line for this session. The other measures which are pending before the committee, it is stated, were not even discussed by the members.

Not the least discouraged by the refusal of the sub-committee of the House Military Committee to report favorably on his bill for the promotion of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, from the rank of major general to the rank of lieutenant general, Representative Sulzer, of New York, will continue to press it for passage. He has asked for a hearing before the full committee, at which Mr. Sulzer expects some of the old friends and comrades of General Sickles to appear. Mr. Sulzer thinks that General Sickles is deserving of special honor on account of his heroic conduct at Gettysburg, when he refused to leave the battlefield after he had lost a leg. If Mr. Sulzer should lose his fight in the whole committee he will carry it on to the floor of the House, and endeavor to secure the passage of his bill on calendar day before Congress adjourns.

Aside from the debt which it is claimed the nation owes Peary, it is urged that, owing to his long absence in the Arctic region, he has missed a number of opportunities which might have resulted in his reaching higher rank before this if he had not been on leave of absence. The House committee has asked the Secretary of the Navy for a report upon Representative Allen's bill, which provides for Peary's advancement and retirement.

The resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Lundin, of Illinois, providing for old-age pensions (H. Res. 57), follows in a general way the movement in that direction which began in Germany in 1880 and was further advanced by Denmark in 1891. In 1897 New Zealand enacted its first law on such pensions, and one of the most bitterly attacked measures of the present Liberal government of England has been the old-age pension law. Mr. Lundin's idea is that an old-age pension system in this country should find its revenue in a graduated inheritance and income tax. He goes at the problem along the line of least resistance by making an appeal to the pocketbook, which, after all, in spite of what worshippers of human nature may say, may be the strongest of all appeals. He tries to prove that it would cost less to the taxpayer to pension all worthy men and women over sixty-five years of age than to maintain them in poor-houses and charitable institutions. The fault with all such systems is that they presuppose that the need of such pensions comes from unpreventable social conditions, and that the present system of government cannot be so altered as to make the need of such pensions practically a negligible quantity. There are many social reformers that hold that unjust social conditions make it necessary to tax some for the support of others who are not the victims of accident or sudden afflictions, putting it beyond their power to help themselves, and that the proper way to proceed is not to make some pay for the effects of these unjust conditions, but to change the conditions. That objection and the other that such pensions tend to promote laziness and waste in the early years of life and weaken ambition will be advanced against such a scheme.

R. P. Schwerin, formerly of the Navy, and now vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has sent a letter of protest to Congressman McKinlay, of California, attacking the ship subsidy bill just introduced by Congressman Humphrey, of Washington. Mr. Schwerin is of the opinion that the bill is worse than no bill at all, and contends that under its conditions no American steamship company can exist. He says: "Compare the conditions of the steamers operating for the Japanese line, which receive \$92,000 in gold as a subsidy for each round voyage, with perfect freedom to make any traffic relations they please, as

against an American line which would receive but \$30,000 a round voyage and have no traffic relations in its favor. Under these conditions who would inevitably survive, foreign or American enterprise?"

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 10 instructed Chairman Warren to report H.R. 13410, providing for an amendment to the Articles of War relating to state Militia when called out as reserves for the Regular Army in time of war. Senator Dupont was authorized by the committee to report his bill, S. 5576, revising the hazing regulations at West Point.

#### LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The one hundred and first anniversary of Lincoln's birthday is celebrated as a holiday in New York on Saturday of this week, Feb. 12. Appropriate to this, Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., sends us an account of circumstances attending the celebration of Lincoln's fifty-second birthday, at which General Carrington was present. The story is as follows:

Overt acts of secession by Southern states, and the certainty of ensuing civil war caused universal apprehension of Mr. Lincoln's friends, if not of the world at large, that any wise adjustment of the great issues upon which the American people had pronounced their judgment in November, 1860, hinged upon the life and peaceful inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States on March 4, 1861. Gen. Winfield Scott, commanding the United States Army, with headquarters at Washington city, shared in the world-wide apprehension that Mr. Lincoln's life would be in danger in his journey to Washington, and selected four discreet Army officers to act as personal escort to the President-elect from Springfield, Ill., to the national capital. The officers selected were Col. Edwin V. Sumner, of the 1st Cav.; Major David Hunter, Paymaster, U.S.A.; Capt. William Hazen, 8th U.S. Inf., and Capt. John Pope, of the Topographical Engineers, U.S.A., with the instructions to act as personal escort to the President-elect at all times by day and night.

The party left Springfield on the 11th day of March, reaching Indianapolis toward evening, and were escorted by the state military escort from the railroad station to the Bates House, at the northwest corner of Washington and Illinois streets, where suitable apartments had been selected for their use when detained in the city. Col. E. E. Ellsworth, of the U.S. Zouave Cadets, had been designated on the part of Illinois as a special military escort. Ohio was represented by Hon. Samuel Galloway, an eloquent Congressman, and by Col. A. Parrott, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to extend a welcome to the President-elect when he passed through the state en route to Washington. As a military agent, corresponding to the election of Colonel Ellsworth, of Illinois, Governor Dennison assigned Adjutant General H. B. Carrington, an old acquaintance and personal friend of General Scott, with instructions to advise Mr. Lincoln of his mission and consult Colonel Sumner as to certain details of the trip, via Cincinnati through Ohio to Pittsburg. For sleeping quarters he was assigned the small room opposite Mr. Lincoln's room, in which a small cot bed had been placed.

The hotel was crowded, and a mattress was placed upon the floor of this room for the use of Colonel Parrott, who, after the President had retired, went to the Metropolitan Theater to while away the remainder of the evening. He returned shortly before midnight, hurriedly opened the door, and the light from the gas jet in the hall fully lighted the apartment. Instantly there was the sound of a revolver being shoved through the slats of the ventilator and of the cock of the revolver, followed by the imperative demand from Captain Pope as he stood upon his bed within his room:

"Halt, sir, or I fire!" Parrott was in clear view when the demand was repeated more intensely:

"Halt! Halt, sir, or I fire!"

Parrott, with admirable presence of mind, caught the idea, which was correct, that Pope supposed the door of the President's room had been opened, and answered Pope shortly:

"Who are you, sir? You are no gentleman to peep in here when my wife and I have just come from the theater and are undressing."

A hasty apology followed, and Captain Pope dropped upon his bed, and absolute silence ensued. At early dawn the stentorian voice of Major Hunter broke that silence: "Oh, Pope! John Pope! What got you up in the night? Ain't you sold? There is no woman in there. Speaker Parrott has a mattress in there with Adjutant General Carrington."

As the morning advanced it was noised about that it was Mr. Lincoln's fifty-second birthday, and the congratulations were many. The incident of the night, funny as it was, was not mentioned. Mr. Lincoln himself first heard of it accidentally when he reached Cincinnati, where the entire front section of one floor was set apart for Mr. Lincoln's party. The noisy hilarity of a small group attracted his attention, but his remarkable tact and consideration for Captain Pope prevented him from noticing this funny incident further than to intimate to Colonel Parrott that it was quite strange that he would not introduce his wife to him while they were stopping at the Bates House.

During the ride from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, at the brief stops made by the train, Mr. Lincoln, as during the stay at Indianapolis, was very sensitive to the constant anxiety exhibited by Colonel Sumner as to his personal safety, which he regarded as entirely useless. Upon reaching Cincinnati the station was densely packed with people, and it was with extreme difficulty that the escort could closely attend him to his carriage. An unexplained incident of a stone falling from the roof of the station near the entrance quickened the anxiety of the escort. The enthusiasm of the populace was unquestionable; the evening was spent pleasantly, and the party reached Columbus en route for Pittsburg and Washington without accident, until Mr. Lincoln left his escort at Harrisburg for his memorable abandonment of all escort until he reached Washington. The most noteworthy fact in that connection is the fact, afterward well authenticated, that his sudden leaving Harrisburg, alone was not simple because of a letter from General Scott, apprising him of special danger if he passed openly through Baltimore, but because of a special personal letter from Stephen A. Douglas, which added his warning of danger to his person by his careless exposure to miscellaneous crowds of people where his election and expected arrival had aroused a very pronounced hostile sentiment.

The Quartermaster's Department will issue advertisements in a few days for the construction and purchase of a considerable amount of heavy furniture to be supplied to the new houses that have been built at various



Army posts in all parts of the country during the past year. The contract will cover dining room chairs, dining room arm-chairs, bookcases, library desks, sideboards, dining room tables, chests of drawers, parlor tables, library chairs and kitchen tables and iron bedsteads. It has been decided to furnish hereafter two, instead of one, chests of drawers.

A correspondent of the London Army and Navy Gazette says that the French Superior Council of the navy recently met to discuss the armament of the new battleships. So far as the ships to be laid down in 1910 are concerned, the characteristics are already settled, but there was discussion as to the kind of projectiles to be employed. In the *16* trials the regulation "semi-perforation" shell was employed, as well as a new type known as the *obus alourd*, and opinion now favors a heavier projectile than the former, containing more explosive than the latter, but sacrificing something of its perforating qualities, which have been found to be in excess of what is required. On this point nothing has been settled, and if the production of new shells would delay the completion of the stocks beyond the date for the completion of the ships, the *obus alourd* will be adopted. Some discussion took place as to the guns of the ships to be laid down in 1911, in view of the heavier armaments intended to be introduced by other navies, but no decision was arrived at. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to adhere to the same armament as in the ships of this year, and, according to the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the Ordnance Department has asserted that the French 12-inch is as effective a gun as the British 13.5-inch.

Orders have been issued for sending 201 marines to Manila on the Army transport Crook, to sail from San Francisco, Feb. 19, for Manila. The detachment embraces forty-nine men from the Puget Sound Yard, twenty-one from Washington Barracks and 131 assembled at Mare Island from various parts of the Service. The next transport returning from Manila will bring 229 marines, leaving seventy-two at Honolulu, maintaining the strength of the corps in the Philippines to 1,200.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 9, 1910.

A young "rookie" arrived at the quarters of Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, P.A., on Feb. 1, and although she had not reached the age of enlistment, the consent of her parents was obtained, and she was allowed to enter upon her military career. The Lieutenant holds himself very erect these days and seems to be in a very happy and satisfied frame of mind. Mrs. Bowman, wife of Lieut. G. T. Bowman, gave a tea on Friday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. Lear, who poured tea. The majority of the post people were present, and there were several guests from town, among them Gen. and Mrs. James A. Drain, Miss Knight, and Miss Gorgas, Mrs. Shepherd and Miss Pope.

Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee has moved into the quarters recently vacated by Captain Hennessy, and Lieutenant McNeil, who was recently married, will occupy the quarters left vacant by Lieutenant Chaffee. Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., is on the sick report, suffering with a severe attack of grippe. Major and Mrs. Winter, who have recently moved to Washington, were at the post on Sunday, where they were the guests at dinner of Gen. and Mrs. Bell, John Andrews, son of Captain Andrews, is on the sick list with a slight attack of grippe.

Two carloads of fine horses from Missouri arrived on Monday for the use of the War College detachment. The completion of the concrete stable is anxiously waited for, as there is not suitable accommodation for the new horses. The Secretary of War, the Chief of Ordnance, Mr. Skinner, president of the Colt's Arms Company, and Mr. Browning, patentee of a new semi-automatic pistol, were in the post recently for the purpose of testing the mechanism of the pistol. Several officers of the post were also present and the weapon was found quite satisfactory.

Capt. Henry C. Smith, 15th Cav., leaves to-day for New Jersey, where he has been ordered to inspect the state militia. Lieut. Col. G. Treat has gone to New York state for the same purpose. Col. and Mrs. Garrard had as their guests at dinner on Friday Col. and Mrs. John V. White and their daughter, Mrs. Feeter, Major and Mrs. Millar and Dr. Bailey. The hop on Friday night was for the children of the post.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.C., Feb. 10, 1910.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, went to Baltimore last week, where the General has had an operation in Johns Hopkins Hospital to relieve a trouble in his head, the result of an injury received some years ago. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe has assumed temporary command of the department.

Services were held in the chapel on Ash Wednesday and will be continued on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. At a meeting of the St. Cornelius Guild on the 7th, Mrs. Charles Richard was elected secretary, and it was decided to sew during Lent for the Free Woman's Shelter in New York.

Mrs. Rogers Birnie gave a bridge party of four tables Jan. 29. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Leonard Wood, and the gentlemen's prize was won by Major Charles M. Truitt, Mr. Godley and Mr. G. B. Littell. Major and Mrs. Tracy Dickson had as their guests last week Prof. Leonard Dickson, of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Dickson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blaisdell, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Blaisdell sailed on Saturday for a tour of Egypt and Palestine. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith is visiting Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal. Mrs. Lesley McCreath, daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey, sailed on Saturday with Mr. McCreath for Spain and Portugal.

A commodious dining room and side veranda are being added to the quarters occupied by Major and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum.

#### BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Feb. 9, 1910.

The last meeting of the Fort Banks bowling party was followed by a delicious supper at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett. Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine have arrived at Fort Warren and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William Forse for a few days.

As a result of a conference Representative Roberts had with Secretary Meyer last week, additional work on the battleship Illinois will be done at the Boston Navy Yard. A large appropriation is available for repairs to the Illinois, but only a limited amount of work can be done at a time. Mr. Roberts asked that an increase of \$2,000 be allotted for work at the yard under the Bureau of Machinery.

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., estimates that \$173,444 will be expended in Massachusetts cities where there is Coast Artillery Militia, to equip armories of coast towns with dummy armament. With these exact mechanical reproductions in cheaper metals of the guns mounted in fortifications, target practice with sub-caliber would be possible in the armories.

While engaging in a boxing contest with Lieutenant Harris, Dr. John Sherwood had one of his ribs broken last week, but is nearly recovered from the accident. At the last meeting of the Shirtwaist Club, of Fort Banks, a very interesting article

on the Equimaux was read by Miss Mildred Wiggins, a house guest of Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett's. Lieutenant Downing is stationed at Hingham, Mass., and is engaged in making a map of the surrounding country. Lieut. Carlos Stolbrand was supposed to have made this map last summer and is being court-martialed on the charge of not having done so.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Capt. R. K. MacManus has returned from Fort Monroe to Fort Banks. Asst. Naval Constr. L. S. Border, who has been studying naval architecture at M.I.T. in Boston, is on his way to the Mare Island Navy Yard. Dr. Frederick H. Sparrenberger expects to go to the Philippines in April.

The Vesuvius left Boston this week for the torpedo station, where she will be held in reserve and in commission. The bids for a wire rope factory at the Charlestown Navy Yard are out. Asst. Naval Constr. J. O. Gawne, J. C. Sweeney, jr., and A. B. Court are packing, preparatory to going to their new stations: J. C. Sweeney going to Puget Sound and A. B. Court to Mare Island, having completed their courses at the M.I.T., Boston.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lomax, Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce, Lieut. Junius Pierce, Lieut. James W. Lyon, Dr. J. W. Sherwood and Miss Ruth Ridgeway with a bridge party, followed by a beautifully planned supper. Lieutenant Pierce won first prize, a pair of brass shears, and Mrs. Pierce the second, a pair of brass candleholders. Lieut. O. Hill, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., as assistant inspector of machinery. Mrs. Bradford and Miss Bradford, mother and sister of Mrs. Francis Lomax, spent Monday at Fort Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long entertained Col. Walter Lombard, M.V.M., Captain Henry, M.V.M., and Mr. Nightingale, all of Arlington, and Capt. Vincent Greene, of the Canadian Militia, from Toronto, at luncheon on Thursday at Fort Revere. Col. William H. Oakes, commanding 5th Regiment, M.V.M., sent in his application for retirement, which was accepted, on Saturday. This will end his long service, begun as a private in the regiment in 1875.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 8, 1910.

On Monday of last week Mrs. Claude Fries gave a bridge party of five tables in honor of her mother, Mrs. McCune, and Mrs. J. Fairfield Carpenter, of Cazenovia, N.Y. Those present were Mesdames E. T. Brown, Saville, Moore, Morse, A. W. Brown, Crain, Alderice, McDonald, Carpenter, Kimbrough, Rice, Shaw, Carter, McCune, Fries, Ten Brook and Fearing of Highland Park, Miss Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle and Lieutenant Murphy. Mrs. Seigle won a handsome first prize, while Lieutenant Seigle captured the consolation. On Wednesday Mrs. Cocke gave a ladies' luncheon, inviting Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Atwater and Mrs. Fessenden, from Highland Park. Mrs. Gregg entertained the Weekly Bridge Club last Thursday. Major and Mrs. Chaffee gave an old-fashioned delicious Sunday night supper a week ago, their guests including Colonel Pitcher, Mrs. Canis, Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Griffiths, Captain Ryan and a party from Lake Forest, which included Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. Proxmire and Mr. Finnerty. The Garrison Club met on Tuesday last and was well attended. Sandwiches and beer were served, followed by dancing in the billiard room.

Lieutenant Alderice returned to the post on Friday from Leavenworth, after his examination for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips and baby arrived yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Phillips fills the vacancy made by Lieutenant Gracie's promotion to captain, 8th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie leave shortly for their new station at Monterey.

Capt. J. A. Ryan gave a dinner last Saturday for Colonel Pitcher, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, Capt. and Mrs. Case.

Theodore Carpenter left on Friday to resume his studies at school in Cazenovia, N.Y. Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, from Fort Snelling, is visiting her brother, Lieut. Francis Cameron, 15th Cav. Mr. John Hay Smith, of New York, was the guest for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. McNamara. Miss Ethel McLean spent last weekend with Miss Marion Bishop.

On Thursday Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Carpenter, those asked being Colonel Pitcher, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Captain Ryan and Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle. Friends of Major and Mrs. McDonald will be interested to hear that their son Robert successfully passed the examination for entrance to West Point. He leaves shortly for the East.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 7, 1910.

Wednesday Mrs. Mann was hostess at a farewell luncheon in honor of Mrs. Rodney. Others present were Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Symmonds, Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Gregory. The ladies made favors for the german to be given Tuesday. Friday afternoon Mrs. Errington entertained with a three-table bridge. The guests were Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Mabey, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Foerster, Mrs. Brewster, Miss Shields and Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis. The prizes were won by Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Mabey.

Friday night the officers, ladies and children of the post enjoyed roller skating in the mess hall to music furnished by the post band. Later Lieut. and the Misses Mitchell entertained with a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Mrs. Mabey, Miss Shields, Miss Greenleaf, of St. Louis, Miss Jewell Ridings, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Blakely. A dancing class for the children of the post has been organized, with Mrs. Gregory as teacher, every Saturday morning in the post gymnasium.

Monday evening a concert was given in the mess hall by the post band, followed by a basketball game between the 16th and 27th Companies. The former won with a score of 21 to 16. Saturday night two more games were played: the Hospital Corps won from the 10th Company with a score of 20 to 15, and the 23d defeated the 15th Company, 22 to 16. Moving pictures followed the games.

Capt. J. C. Gregory is to sail for the Philippines in June. Major Shook arrived this week and will be here for a month on temporary duty. Lieutenant Wigenstein returned Wednesday from a ten-day leave, spent in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Roberts, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Errington since Christmas, left Saturday for her home in Chicago.

Major and Mrs. Straub were hosts at a dinner Tuesday night for Major and Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster. After dinner the guests played bridge. Wednesday night the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Brewster's. The highest score was made by Lieutenant Blakely, with Miss Shields a close second.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 5, 1910.

The 1st Battalion, band and headquarters of the 19th Inf. left on Jan. 31 for San Francisco, to sail on Feb. 5 for the Philippines. Capt. Samuel Burkhardt was in command of the troops, as Col. Joseph F. Huston is awaiting his retirement this month. The troops were escorted to the train by the cadets of the El Paso Military Institute, which academy adjoins the reservation. In El Paso crowds of citizens gathered at the station to bid the battalion "Godspeed" for both officers and men have endeared themselves to them during their three year's sojourn at his post.

Colonel Huston was very much affected when the train at last pulled away and he realized that he would never see his old regiment just the same again. The officers of the 19th Infantry presented Col. and Mrs. Huston with a parting gift of a beautiful silver set.

Lieut. James S. Dougherty, M.R.C., arrived last week to relieve Lieut. James S. Kennedy, who accompanied the 19th Infantry to the Philippines. Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., who was left behind the regiment on account of illness, is much improved. Lieut. Reuben Taylor, 19th Inf., has just received his promotion to the 10th Inf. and will soon leave for his new station.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 4, 1910.  
Promotions in the Army.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., to be first lieutenant Feb. 1, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 12th Cav., retired on that date.

##### Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., to be captain from Feb. 2, 1910, vice Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf., retired from that date.  
Second Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 4, 1910.

##### Appointment in the Army.

##### General Officer.

Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden to be brigadier general.  
Coast Artillery Corps.  
Harrison Cressy Browne, of Michigan, to be second lieutenant.  
Promotions in the Army.

##### Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 21st Inf., to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., to be first lieutenant.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., to be colonel.  
Major Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., to be major.  
First Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, C.A.C., to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Olin H. Longino, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant.

##### Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Aaron H. Appel, M.C., to be colonel.  
Major Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. Roger Brooke, jr., M.C., to be major.

##### Infantry Arm.

Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 6th Inf., to be major.  
First Lieut. James M. Kimrough, jr., 27th Inf., to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. William C. Russell, 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant.

#### S.O. FEB. 9, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills relieved at Fort Adams; will proceed to San Francisco, and sail June 5 for Philippines.  
Dental Surg. F. Homer Volven relieved in Philippines and will sail from Manila June 10 to San Francisco.

The following board is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe for the examination of candidates or chaplain in Army: Major Homer W. Wheeler, Major William J. L. Lyster, Capt. John T. Haines, Chaplain Washington W. E. Gladden, 1st Lieut. W. Church Grinstead.

First Lieut. Morrison U. Stayer, on arrival at San Francisco, report to superintendent, Transport Service, for assignment to duty as surgeon of Sheridan during next voyage to Philippines, April 5.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 2, 1910. Leave from March 3 to July 2 is granted Lieutenant Mitchell.

#### G.O. 16, 1910, WAR DEPT.

This order authorizes the issue to each company of Infantry, troop of Cavalry, and machine-gun platoon and Coast Artillery company, a visual signaling outfit, and also perfection target spotters.

#### G.O. 17, JAN. 29, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Receivings G.O. No. 46, W.D., March 18, 1909, and Par. II, G.O. No. 162, W.D., Aug. 4, 1909, and publishes new instructions in regard to the allowances of small-arms ammunition that are authorized to be expended during the calendar year 1910, and the methods to be followed in accounting for such expenditures.

#### G.O. 18, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Gives the prices on property issued to Engineer organizations.

#### G.O. 7, FEB. 7, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

In compliance with Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the East.  
WALTER HOWE, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### CIR. 3, FEB. 4, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I. No Army or departmental rifle or revolver competitions will be held in the United States in 1910, and in the future they will be held in the odd numbered years in accordance with Par. 264, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual. (Indorsement, W.D., the A.G.O., Jan. 19, 1910.)

II. The reports of non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, required by Par. 305, A.R., will be forwarded by post commanders direct to the Adjutant General of the Army. Post commanders will be held responsible that the required reports are duly rendered and promptly forwarded as above.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE ANDREWS, Col., Adjutant General.

#### G.O. 11, JAN. 31, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The following troops will proceed to Tampa, Fla., reporting upon arrival to Lieut. Col. C. P. Terrett, 17th Inf., commanding, to arrive not later than Feb. 10, 1910, to participate in the celebration to be held in that city, Feb. 12 to 26, 1910, commemorative of commencement of work on the Panama Canal:

From Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (by rail), Troops D and F, 11th Cav., and two privates or privates, first class, H.O., under command of Major William A. Mercer, 11th Cav.

From Fort McPherson, Ga. (by rail), band, Cos. A and B, 17th Inf., 1st Lieut. Walter Whitney, M.R.C.

From Fort De Soto, Fla. (by Q.M. steamer), 39th Co., C.A.C.  
From Fort Dade, Fla. (by Q.M. steamer), 111th Co., C.A.C.  
From Key West Barracks, Fla. (by commercial steamer), 9th Band, C.A.C.

#### G.O. 84, DEC. 1, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The provisional field detachment, Co. F, Signal Corps, Manila, will proceed to Fort McKinley, Rizal, for station.

#### G.O. 85, DEC. 10, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that all titles to private lands within the reservation limits of Fort Mills, which comprise the Island of Corregidor, and the islands and rocks immediately adjacent to the same, having been extinguished, access to the reservation will be restricted to persons in the military or naval service of the United States and to civilians who may have permission granted to them to land upon the island by proper military authority.

#### G.O. 86, DEC. 18, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Major Thales L. Ames, O.D., is announced as chief ordnance officer of the division and as commanding officer of the Manila Ordnance Depot, vice Major George W. Burr, O.D., who is relieved, to take effect Dec. 18, 1909.

#### G.O. 87, DEC. 20, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The headquarters, band and ten troops of the 2d Cavalry, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Logan



Dec. 6, 1909, will, upon arrival in this division, proceed to stations in the Department of Mindanao, as follows: Headquarters, band and one squadron, less one troop, to Augur Barracks, Jolo; one squadron, less one troop, to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao; and one squadron to Camp Overton, Mindanao.

#### G.O. 88, DEC. 21, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, is relieved from further duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will take station at Fort Santiago, Manila.

#### CIR. 31, DEC. 1, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Calls the attention of all officers who prepare descriptive lists to the fact that errors and omissions are constantly made in the descriptive lists of enlisted men who are sent to Manila for transfer to the United States, and C.O. are directed to take such steps as are necessary to insure that descriptive lists are complete and correct in all particulars.

#### CIR. 32, DEC. 3, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Calls the attention of post commanders to the necessity of keeping within reasonable limits the fees paid professional auctioneers for services rendered in the sale of condemned or obsolete quartermaster's property.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is detailed as a member of the joint board of officers of the Army and of the Navy, for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, vice Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff, relieved. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., thence to Fort Fremont, S.C., and return to Fort Screven, Ga., and make the annual inspection of those posts. (Jan. 22, D.G.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 14th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of examining the grounds for the encampment of U.S. troops, and arranging the details for the military tournament to be held at that place in June next. (Jan. 28, D.G.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. J. F. AINSWORTH, A. G.

Major William H. Sage, A.G., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Columbia, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport from that place on about April 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Major William H. Johnston, A.G., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about April 5, 1910, for Manila, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for fourteen days, about Feb. 2, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G. (Jan. 31, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 17, W.D., Jan. 21, 1910, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Marcus A. Lewis is revoked. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., will make not to exceed three visits to Philadelphia, Pa., during February and March, 1910, on business pertaining to the inspection of the new steamers Gen. George H. Weeks, Gen. S. B. Holabird and Gen. D. S. Stanley, and for the purpose of witnessing the trial trips of those vessels prior to their acceptance by the Quartermaster's Department. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Tilman Campbell, C.S., upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Fred Dobler, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 3, W.D.) Post Comy. Sergt. William Hartlaub, Fort McPherson, Ga., will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, at such time as will enable him to report by March 15, 1910, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Frederick Schiller, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for instructions. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan, now at No. 49 Whitehall street, New York city, having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to San Francisco, for temporary duty in his office until such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco May 5, 1910, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 300, W.D., Dec. 27, 1909, as directs that Post Comy. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff be returned to his proper station is revoked. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff, now at Fort Crook, Neb., will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for the purpose of erecting an oven purchased by the Subsistence Department for installation at that post. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Rafael A. Segarra (appointed Feb. 7, 1910, from battalion sergeant major, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry), now at Henry Barracks, Porto Rico, will report to the C.O. of that post, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Robert L. Klune, who will be sent to New York city, reporting to the commanding general, Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers for the examination of candidates for the position of sergeant, first class, H.G., appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, vice Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 28, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 7, Jan. 10, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Daniel P. Card, M.C., is amended so as to direct him to report in person at the proper time to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, at San Francisco, for duty as surgeon of the transport Crook, to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 19, 1910, for the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila Captain Card will stand relieved from duty on the transport Crook and will then report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Henry G. Pillsbury, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 7, Jan. 10, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C., is revoked. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, for duty as surgeon on the transport Thomas as surgeon during its next voyage to the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Stayer will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, about Feb. 16, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Major Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice 1st Lieut. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., relieved. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about June 15, 1910, to San Francisco, for further orders: Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, William B. Eastman and Nelson Gaper, M.C. (Feb. 4, W.D.) The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty at the stations designated after their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport from that place about June 5, 1910,

for Manila, for duty: Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., Fort Mason, Cal.; Capt. Haywood S. Hanzell, M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Capt. Craig R. Snyder, M.C., Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., upon the arrival at that post of Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty, relieving Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The following medical officers who arrived on the transport Sheridan, Dec. 2, 1909, will report as indicated for assignment to duty: Major William E. Purviance, M.C., to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Mindanao; Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins and Fred J. Conzelmann, M.R.C., to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila; Major Orampe C. McCulloch, Jr., M.C., will report at the Division Hospital, Manila, for temporary duty. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

Col. Burr D. Taylor, M.C., chief surgeon, and Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, General Staff, chief of staff, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty in connection with the location of camp sites and a water system for a proposed camp of concentration and instruction in Chickamauga Park, Ga., during the coming summer. (Jan. 27, D.G.)

Major Roderic P. O'Connor, M.C., now on leave, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty until May 1, 1910, when he will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., as heretofore ordered. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Major Robert S. Woodson, M.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

1st Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Ward, Wash., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about March 5, 1910, for Manila, for duty. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Frank C. Griffith, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Wilmont E. Brown, M.R.C., is extended six months on account of sickness. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George F. Adair, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 6, 1910. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 2, Jan. 4, 1910, W.D., as relates to the assignment of 1st Lieut. Gilman C. Dolley, M.R.C., to duty in the laboratory of the Surgeon General's Office for a period of one month is amended so as to direct the assignment of Lieutenant Dolley to duty in that laboratory until Feb. 21, 1910. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 7, Jan. 10, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. William F. de Iedman and Alpha M. Chase, M.R.C., is amended so as to direct the officers named to proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport Crook from that place about Feb. 19, 1910, for the Philippine Islands. Lieutenant de Iedman will relinquish the unexpired portion of the leave heretofore granted him in time to comply with this order. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

1st Lieut. John N. Merrick, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

1st Lieut. F. H. Sparreberger and W. H. Tukey, E. F. Slater and C. H. Stearns, M.R.C., will be relieved from duty in the United States in time to sail from San Francisco June 5 for Manila, for duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

1st Lieut. William E. Hall and James B. Pascoe, M.R.C., will sail from Manila June 15 for San Francisco, for duty in the United States. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

1st Lieut. James C. Haley, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, to take effect Feb. 7, 1910, his services being no longer required. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 300, Dec. 27, 1909, as relates to 1st Lieut. Robert H. Heterick, M.R.C., is revoked. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

#### CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. James Lee Robinson will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. George A. Carrier, H.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., will be discharged from the Army by the C.O. of that post by purchase. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James F. Hamner, H.C., is relieved from duty at Camp John Hay, Benguet, and will be sent to the Division Hospital, Manila, for duty, relieving Sergt. William E. Heywood, H.C., who will be sent to Camp John Hay, for duty. (Nov. 23, Phil. D.)

Sergts. 1st Class Herman J. Weber and Reuben D. Robertson, H.C., now at the Division Hospital, Manila, will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave for twenty-five days, about Feb. 19, 1910, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Harry Burgess, C.E. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to consider the subject of the most suitable field equipment for engineer troops, vice Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., in addition to his other duties will report to the commanding, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty as director of civil engineering at that school, vice Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, deputy paymaster general, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for ten days is granted Major John W. Joyce, O.D. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will make one visit to Binghamton, N.Y., and one visit to East Orange, N.J., for the purpose of inspecting the 6th Battery, N.Y., and Battery A, Field Art. N.J. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Major John W. Joyce, O.D., from duty at Augusta Arsenal, Ga., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the first available transport sailing from that place after March 1, 1910, for Manila, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, about Feb. 15, 1910, for temporary duty, and will report about March 1, 1910, to Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

The leave granted Capt. Julien E. Gajot, 1st Cav., is extended ten days. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective Feb. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Julien E. Gajot, 1st Cav. (Jan. 31, D. Colo.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The leave granted Major Stephen L.H. Slocum, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C.

Winnia, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. (Jan. 31, D. Cal.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for three months, about Feb. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Jan. 31, D. Mo.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for two months, upon his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 7th Cav. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey, L. C. Andrews and H. C. Smither, 15th Cav., are detailed as instructors of musketry, with such assistants as they may choose from the officers required to attend. (Feb. 4, Ft. Myer, Va.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Lieut. H. W. Huntley, 3d Field Art., will proceed on March 1 to West Point, for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY. The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach from assignment to the 40th Company and placed on the unassigned list. First Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, now attached to the 40th Company, is assigned to that company. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 47th Company. He is relieved from his present duties at Fort Monroe, Va., and will join company. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., on account of sickness, is further extended one month. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed at the proper time to Sandy Hook, N.J., for the purpose of witnessing certain experimental firing with a fourteen-inch gun against a concrete target, to take place on Monday, Feb. 7, 1910: Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, Major Richmond P. Davis, Major Andrew Hero, Jr., Major Frank W. Coe, Capt. Robert E. Callan, Percy P. Bishop, Jesse O. Nicholls, John W. Gulick, and Edward Carpenter. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Major George B. O. Kuster, J.G., C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 2, 1910, from sergeant, 12th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Da Pont, Del., will be sent without delay to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on March 1, 1910, for duty: First Lieuts. Joseph A. Green, C.A.C.; Forrest E. Willford, C.A.C. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., having been returned to duty Dec. 21, 1909, from the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to his station. (Dec. 21, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., Fort De Soto, Fla., will proceed to and take temporary station at Tampa, Fla., to supervise the laying out of the camp site, installation of latrines, dry earth closets, shower baths, etc., for the U.S. troops to participate in the commemorative exercises in celebration of the commencement of work on the Panama Canal, to be held at that place, Feb. 12 to 26, 1910. (Feb. 1, D.G.)

Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, O.A.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for surgical treatment. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Major William G. Haan, O.A.C., and Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and to the various forts in Boston Harbor for the purpose of preparing a preliminary report for land defense in the Artillery District of Boston. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, O.A.C., acting inspector general, will proceed to Wilmington, N.C., and report not later than Feb. 14, 1910, to Honorable Harry Skinner, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, for duty pertaining to the defenses of Wilmington. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne is relieved from assignment to the 35th Company and placed on the unassigned list; Capt. James Totten, now unassigned, is assigned to the 35th Company; 1st Lieut. Robert Arthur, now attached to the 35th Company, is attached to the 54th Company. He will join the 54th Company on or about April 1, 1910. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted about Feb. 11, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C. (Feb. 8, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months, about Feb. 15, 1910, is granted Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Jan. 31, D. Lakes.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Sergt. John Creighton, Co. E, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Solbie, 4th Inf., to take effect upon the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

First Sergt. John Creighton, Co. E, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Sergt. Thomas F. Hendrick, 5th Inf., now at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., is detailed to duty in connection with the militia of Arkansas. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will proceed to Chicago, for treatment relative to his weakened ankle. (Jan. 31, D. Lakes.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Second Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty with Co. K, 12th Inf., relieving 2d Lieut. Robert Coker, 12th Inf., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Dec. 14, Phil. D.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHEBOUGH.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 13th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Leave to and including June 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 13th Inf. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment, when he will join his company. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Leave for two months and twenty-four days, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1910. (Dec. 7, Phil. D.)

Col. John C. Dent, 14th Inf., now in Manila, is assigned to duty in Manila, for the convenience of the Government, pending final action by the War Department on report of retiring board in his case. (Dec. 18, Phil. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Downes, Leyte, at the call of the president thereof, for the examination of 2d Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf., to determine his fitness as chaplain in the Army. (Dec. 2, Phil. D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Sick leave for one month and thirteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, 15th Inf. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect Feb. 15, 1910, and will then join his regiment. (Feb. 5, W.D.)


Lieut. Col. Colville P. Terrett, 17th Inf., will proceed to



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There have been several applications from foreign governments for the customary permission for representatives of their armies and navies stationed in the Orient to attend the maneuvers that are to take place this month in the Philippines. Foreign military officers have usually been invited to attend the maneuver campaigns that have taken place in the United States during the last few years, and they have availed themselves of the courtesy gladly and with resulting enjoyment and profit. In view of the peculiar military problems that beset this Government in the East, the case is quite different from the ordinary maneuver program in this country. If the officers of France, Germany or England were to be permitted to be present during the maneuvers in the Island of Luzon this winter, similar permission would necessarily have to be given to the officers of various other countries, and from this general privilege complications might arise that in the future would be regretted. It

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is not unlikely that the President will take the position that, in view of local problems involved in the maneuvers in the islands, all permission for foreign officers to attend the maneuvers will be politely refused.

Saturday, Lincoln's Day, Feb. 12, being a legal holiday in the state of New York, we are obliged to go to press this week a day earlier than usual; as otherwise we should lose a day in the distribution of the paper to our subscribers, business in New York being suspended on the day on which the paper is dated.

The Brownsville court has been steadily and quietly pursuing the even tenor of its way at its offices at 1703 New York avenue, Washington, D.C., and has now nearly completed taking the testimony of the participants in the scenes of the night of Aug. 11, 1906, at Brownsville, when the town was shot up, supposedly by men of the 25th Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown. It can be said that the court has brought out much new and important evidence as to who was guilty of the affair. This has been made possible by the painstaking analysis of the testimony previously taken by the Senate Military Committee and various government officials. The uniform statement of men of the 25th stationed at Fort Brown that they did not have any ammunition, and were never allowed to have any, and that the strictest account was kept of ammunition issued to them for target practice or any other purpose, was contradicted by the prolonged and recurring explosions of cartridges during the burning of the barracks occupied by a part of these troops soon after the members of the court visited Brownsville. It is now certain that men of the 25th had considerable amounts of ammunition cached in the building. It would appear from all extraneous evidence in the pending trial of the case that no different conclusion will be reached as to guilt from that of a majority of the Senate Military Committee, but that the reasons for the verdict will be far more specific and conclusive in the facts developed and set forth.

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### A PEACE ADVOCATE'S TRIBUTE TO WAR.

There is a strange fascination for the advocates of universal peace in the idea of a court as a means of preventing war. They see around them every day, and everywhere, evidence that the existence of courts of various degrees of jurisdiction does not prevent quarrels and litigation between individuals, nor put an end to crimes of oppression and violence. Yet they appear to believe that the establishment of a tribunal having cognizance of international disputes will prevent war from following the friction resulting from a conflict of national ambitions, and the struggles for commercial ascendancy, although the lessons of human experience and the facts of history thus far teach the contrary. Arbitration may be a better method than diplomacy for settling disputes susceptible of compromise, but, as we have always contended, there is no evidence that it has accomplished anything thus far that diplomacy could not have accomplished; no proof that it will be more effective in the future. As Dr. Channing said: "War will never yield but to principles of universal justice and love." When these become controlling in human affairs we shall have as little need of courts of arbitration and courts of law as we shall have for military establishments. The decrees of courts, to be effective, must be enforced, and in international matters this means war, as the logical advocates of arbitration are coming to perceive more and more clearly, however unwilling they are to acknowledge the fact, and however illogically they may reason in the attempt to escape the inevitable.

There can be no objection to "the proposed high court of nations" for which Mr. James L. Tryon, of the American Peace Society, argues in a recently published pamphlet, provided the essential facts are not ignored, and the nations which are most susceptible to the arguments of the Peace Society be not misled as to the efficacy of the proposed appeal to right, spelt with a capital R. Mr. George W. Kirchway, in his introduction to Mr. Tryon's argument, says: "With the institution of such a tribunal of the nations, the reign of law will be at hand. 'Force and Right rule the world,' said Rochefoucauld; 'Force till Right is ready.' The hour prefigured in the maxim of the soldier-philosopher has struck. Right is ready." As though men had not from the beginning of time been engaged in the dispute as to what is right; as they must continue to dispute into the indefinite future. Pilate's query as to what is truth has not yet been answered by any consensus of opinion, and until it is wars will not cease and preparations for war must continue. The maxim of George Washington, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace," is as true now as when Washington declared it over one hundred years ago in his speech to the House of Congress, Jan. 9, 1790.

"The Moral Equivalent of War" is the theme of an article by Prof. William James, of Harvard, published by the "American Association for International Conciliation." Of all the writers of this school with whose work we are familiar Professor James seems to be the only one who realizes the moral influence of war, and he writes concerning it eloquently and convincingly. He speaks of the memories and legends of the Civil War as "the most ideal part of what we now own together, a sacred spiritual possession worth more than all the blood poured out." War he describes as "the strong life; it is life in extremis; war taxes are the only ones men never hesitate to pay, as the budgets of all nations show."

Continuing, Professor James says: "As all things stand, I see how desperately hard it is to bring the peace party and the war party together, and I believe that the difficulty is due to certain deficiencies in the program of pacifism which set the militarist imagination strongly, and to a certain extent justifiably, against it. \* \* \* Militarism is the great preserver of our ideals of hardihood, and human life with no use for hardihood would be contemptible. Without risks or prizes for the darer, history would be insipid indeed; and there is a type of military character which everyone feels that the race should never cease to breed, for everyone is sensitive to its superiority. The duty is incumbent on mankind of keeping military characters in stock—of keeping them, if not for use, then as ends in themselves and as pure pieces of perfection—so that Roosevelt's weaklings and mollycoddles may not end by making everything else disappear from the face of nature."

To succeed in their propaganda the anti-militarists must, in the opinion of Professor James, seek some moral equivalent for war. A permanently successful peace economy cannot, in his opinion, be a simple pleasure economy. "In the more or less socialistic future toward which mankind seems drifting we must still subject ourselves collectively to those severities which answer to our real position upon this only partly hospitable globe.



We must make new energies and hardships continue the manliness to which the military mind so faithfully clings."

When it comes to suggesting a substitute for war, Professor James loses himself in Utopia, proposing to organize society for purposes of peace upon the military model, believing that the martial type of character can be had without war, saying: "Strenuous honor and disinterestedness abound elsewhere. Priests and medical men are in a fashion educated to it, and we should all feel some degree of it imperative if we were conscious of our work as an obligatory service to the state. We should be owned, as soldiers are by the army, and our pride would rise accordingly. We could be poor, then, without humiliation, as army officers now are. The only thing needed henceforward is to inflame the civic temper as past history has inflamed the military temper."

H. G. Wells, who, "as usual, sees the center of the situation," is quoted as saying: "In many ways military organization is the most peaceful of activities. When the contemporary man steps from the street, of clamorous, insincere advertisement, push, adulteration, under-selling and intermittent employment, into the barrack yard, he steps on to a higher social plane, into an atmosphere of service and co-operation and of infinitely more honorable emulations. Here at least men are not flung out of employment to degenerate because there is no immediate work for them to do. They are fed and drilled and trained for better services. Here at least a man is supposed to win promotion by self-forgetfulness, and not by self-seeking. And beside the feeble and irregular endowment of research by commercialism, its little short-sighted snatches at profit by innovation and scientific economy, see how remarkable is the steady and rapid development of method and appliances in naval and military affairs!"

With such aspirations and such hopes as these able writers declare we are in full sympathy. But may we not ask with reason that the work of the advocates of peace should be constructive, and not destructive merely; that they should not seek to destroy the martial spirit which Professor James and Mr. Wells hold in such high esteem to give us over to the enervating effects of commercial greed and the slothful influence of pleasure seeking for pleasure's sake? As the poet says, "Who pleasure follows, pleasure slays"; slays not the individual alone, but the community in which the love of ease and personal enjoyment takes the place of love of duty, of honor and of the fellowship of a common striving for the common good, which are the ideals of military life. In so far as military men depart from these ideals it is because of the influence of a strictly utilitarian and self-seeking age, from which they cannot wholly escape. If war comes it is not because military men seek it or desire it, but because, in the order of Providence, it becomes necessary to arouse a nation from its sloth and raise it to a higher plane, so that it may be found worthy of preservation. When Professor James has established his Utopia he will find men trained in the school of war the most useful among its citizens, the most amenable to the spirit of collectivity which he eulogizes.

#### ELIMINATION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs is waiting for Secretary of War Dickinson's Elimination bill. Chairman Hull has been advised that the Secretary has completed his measure and is anxious to submit it to the committee. What action the committee will take upon the measure none of the members will venture to predict until it has been given careful consideration. Chairman Hull denies that he is opposed to such legislation, and insists that he would vote to report a bill at this session if one can be formulated which will meet with the views of the majority of the members of his committee. On the Senate side there is even a stronger sentiment for the enactment of legislation that will reorganize the Army. If a bill can be passed in the House it is thought that it will be reported promptly by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs without any serious opposition. The only objection to such legislation is that it will increase the cost of maintaining the Army. This is a very serious matter now, as the leaders of both Houses are bending their energies to keep down all appropriations.

The Elimination bill, S. 1018, which since 1906 has been introduced in successive Congresses in essentially the same form as that now before the Senate Military Committee, has been very thoroughly dissected in these columns from time to time, especially by those to be most vitally affected by the bill's drastic provisions, until our readers are in a position to fully understand this plaint of an Infantry officer, who writes us: "The fear of such a measure, with its certainty of injustice, is upon all officers, and will remain until Congress refuses to pass it." Let us hope that the bill, which is intended as a substitute for S. 1018, and which, as announced last week, Brig. Gen. William Crozier is preparing under the Secretary of War's instructions, may prove a measure that will create the desired flow of promotion without injustice to the conscientious officer who may not, by reason of circumstances entirely beyond his control, mount the ladder quite so fast as his brother officer more fortunately situated.

The substitute measure under preparation by General Crozier will be introduced very shortly in the House, and the principal point in favor of the House bill over that of the Senate is the creation of a board in each arm of the Service to pass upon all cases coming under the act,

thus avoiding the placing of too much power in the hands of one man.

As to the bill S. 1018, introduced last April by Mr. Warren, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, the Evening Post says: "We do not believe that the bill will pass; it ought never to leave the committee room. In our experience, no worse measure dealing with Army affairs has been devised. It would destroy ambition and interest in their work among all officers devoid of War Department or political influence, and would send many scurrying back to civil life. It would make the Army a hot-bed of intrigue, wire-pulling and politics, and the Army is sufficiently cursed in these respects already. Elimination is possible enough under existing promotion laws, if boards of examination for advancement would rigidly do their duty and disqualify men who are morally unfit, have become professionally rusty or physically disabled or are merely worthless generally. To this extent the remedy for existing evils, if the present bill is defeated, lies in the hands of the Army itself."

Section 4 of the original bill (S. 3925, Fifty-ninth Congress) provided that the basis for computing the retired pay of an officer to be eliminated should be the complete years of his service as a commissioned officer. The advocates of elimination have been brought to see the injustice of this, and it is now proposed that all service, commissioned or non-commissioned, in the Army or in any other branch of the military service, should be included in the reckoning.

There is an ancient story of a physician who had discovered a wonderful remedy for the cure of skin diseases, which he was permitted to apply to an unlucky patient. He announced triumphantly that the treatment was successful and the man was cured. "How is that," asked a medical disbeliever; "the man is dead?" "Yes," was the reply, "but he died cured." We hope that no such result will follow any of the systems of Service medication, and that the Army will escape the unfortunate fate of the woman in Scripture who "suffered many things of many physicians and was nothing better, but rather grew worse." The wise physician considers the physical organization as a whole, and not as congeries of parts, each of which can be treated separately and without regard to the question of general efficiency. So let it be with the Army. The professional doctors may dispute as to its chief ills and their appropriate remedy, but all agree that it is suffering most seriously because of the lack of officers to make good the loss from details. On every wind that blows, from the Orient to the Occident, comes the call for officers to make good the deficiency in company commands. But if the bill adding some hundred officers to the Army were passed to-day where could we look for candidates for the vacancies or how could we fill those resulting from some system of elimination without introducing into the commissioned ranks an element of ignorance quite as fatal to efficiency as the inertia of which the eliminationists complain?

While there has been a general disposition to regard it as a foregone conclusion that there will be no action this session on the Extra Officers' bill, which has been before Congress in one form or another for the past two years, it is by no means certain that that body will not come to a realizing sense of the actual necessity that now besets the Army and agree to some sort of compromise action. It is an open secret that a majority of the House Committee on Military Affairs is favorable to the measure, but would insist that the number of additional officers be not over three hundred. With this number it would be no difficult matter to rearrange the present large number of details to detached duty in such a way as to send back to their organizations fully three hundred officers, keeping the eighty on duty at the Military Academy, forty-two in the General Staff, and as many as seventy-five on duty with colleges, relying on a sufficient number of retired officers applying for assignment to college work to make up the eighteen more required. It is believed that with some such an agreement between the War Department and the committees of House and Senate legislation could be had without any opposition at this session, and the remedy for a most sadly disorganized state of things would readily be found.

The Army is not for a day, but for all time, and attempts to improve it should have regard to the maxim, "Line upon line; here a little and there a little." The impatience for immediate results that may help the incumbents of to-day should not tempt us to disregard the interests of the organization as a whole, with which the future is bound up, or to destroy in any measure the esprit which is the life of an army, and lacking which it becomes a mere collection of paid office-holders struggling for precedence each over the other.

#### NAVY REORGANIZATION.

If the Navy reorganization controversy reaches the floor of the House it will be contended by the advocates of the Newberry plan that it is a Roosevelt policy. Already this claim is being made in the executive sessions of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and on this account it is urged that the carrying out of the Newberry reorganization scheme is part of the Navy program which was inaugurated by Roosevelt. The suggestion was made in the committee the other day that if the attention of President Taft were called to the efforts of Secretary Meyer to set aside one of Colonel Roosevelt's pet schemes by the repudiation of the Newberry plan of reorganization he would withdraw his support from the Swift reorganization plan. In support of this theory one of

the Newberry advocates submitted to the House committee Tuesday, Feb. 8, a record of the events which, it is claimed, sustain this contention. The Newberry plan went into effect Feb. 1, 1909. It was in operation when Secretary Meyer came into office on March 4. In the middle of March a board was appointed to revise the reorganization plans of the Navy Department touching upon the navy yard administration. March 15 the Sperry Board was appointed, which reported on May 7. This was followed by the appointment of the Leutze Board, which was created to continue the reorganization work. The Newberry plan was partially overturned Nov. 30, and on Dec. 1, just a week before Congress convened, the Meyer plan was put into full effect. Thus it is urged that former President Roosevelt's policy was overturned by boards which, with one exception, the Sperry Board, was composed entirely of line officers. Before Mr. Roosevelt left the White House he had approved the Newberry plan. The former President, it is argued, had done this as the result of his experience in the Navy Department and careful study of naval organization after he had entered the White House. Before any legislation looking toward reorganization is reported to the House the friends of the Newberry plan will call these facts and events to the attention of President Taft. They do not think that the President will be as enthusiastic in his support of the Swift plan when the entire situation is presented to him.

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 9, and replied to the criticisms that Chief Constructor Capps made at the hearings on the data furnished by Secretary Meyer of the cost of naval construction under the Newberry plan. His testimony was of an extremely technical nature, in which he discussed at length the discrepancy between the memorandum which he furnished to the Secretary and the statements which were made by Chief Constructor Capps. It was insisted by the Engineer-in-Chief that the differences were due largely to the system of bookkeeping. The figures furnished to Secretary Meyer, he stated, were those that were taken from the records of the Department. Those furnished the committee by Chief Constructor Capps were from the navy yard, and as a consequence, he argued, did not show all of the expenses connected with the work involved. He confirmed eleven out of twelve of his statements with facts and figures taken from the records of the Navy Department, or from the navy yards, and in the one case where he was wrong it was due only to a simple mistake in addition. But correct calculations of the cost of work in this instance showed that the figures of the Chief Constructor were also far out of the way. The net result is to indicate that the accounting system at the yards in question is such that it was possible for the Chief Constructor to get entirely different figures from those of the Engineer-in-Chief. This accords with the contention of Secretary Meyer.

Engineer-in-Chief Cone discussed at considerable length the Meyer plan of reorganization, and argued that line engineers are better fitted to take charge of construction on account of their experience on board ship. At sea, he insisted, line officers would be able to detect any faults in the machinery of a vessel and devise improvements.

The present expectation is that the Naval Committee will refrain from any endorsement of the Meyer plan, but will leave it open for trial until the question of its merits can be determined. The only change in the Navy Appropriation bill from the usual form will be in granting the Secretary larger discretion in transferring appropriations. Mr. Meyer would like to have the committee make up a bill in accordance with his revised estimates, but, realizing that this is repugnant to a majority of the members, he is willing to show what he can do within the limits which the committee will prescribe. Mr. Meyer has repeatedly said that he did not ask the committee to recommend legislation carrying his ideas into effect, but merely wanted a chance to show what he could do with the Navy. The chance he originally asked for involved a complete change in the scheme of appropriating to conform with the changes put into effect Dec. 1 last.

The interesting testimony of Rear Admiral Goodrich on the subject of navy yard reorganization appears in another column. It will be observed that the Admiral was, in response to his request, excused from expressing any opinion as to the plans of his superior officer, the present Secretary of the Navy.

The expected action of the Naval Committee will leave the Navy subject to the disturbing influence of uncertainty as to the future. Mr. Newberry's scheme has been supplanted by a new one, which may or may not endure. The Tribune reports that the extent to which the current controversy has interfered with the transaction of business in the Department, has aligned officers and even civilian employees in conflicting camps and has militated against efficiency, probably can be realized only by those who come into immediate contact with the Department. Expression of opinions opposed to those of the Secretary, from which Admiral Goodrich so carefully refrained, are not promotive of discipline.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the prize offered by the Ohio Wesleyan University, a strong Methodist institution, of which ex-Vice President Fairbanks is a prominent trustee, for the best essay on "International Peace," and the gold medal awarded in severe competition to the best soldier in the cadet battalion were both won in 1909 by the same individual.



## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Senate on Feb. 7 passed the bill (S. 2325) to increase the efficiency of the U. S. Military Academy. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to strike out the words "the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large in accordance with the existing law," and to insert "his successor may be admitted to the Academy, and the corps of cadets is hereby increased to meet the provisions of this act"; so as to make the bill read: "That whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the U. S. Military Academy his successor may be admitted to the Academy; and the corps of cadets is hereby increased to meet the provisions of this act." Favorable action on this bill is looked for in the House, perhaps in the form of an additional paragraph to the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

As shown in a memorandum from the Chief of Staff, Major Gen. J. F. Bell, "If this provision is enacted into law it will increase the corps of cadets about twenty-five per cent., but will increase the cost of the Military Academy less than one per cent. The increase would be made without disturbing the present method of making appointments upon the recommendation of Senators and members of Congress. Appointments would be made from states at large and Congressional districts in accordance with existing law, but they would be made more frequently—every three years instead of every four years, as is now the case. As soon as a cadet reached the graduating class he would create a vacancy, and his successor would enter as a fourth class man. The three lower classes would contain as many cadets as are now contained in the whole corps. The size of the corps would, therefore, be increased theoretically thirty-three per cent., but practically only twenty-five per cent., because of the number who would fail in their entrance examinations and in their studies at the Academy, rendering it impracticable to keep all the vacancies filled all the time. There would be no increase in the Army due to this increase in cadets, but of the vacancies occurring in the Army under existing law a greater proportion would be filled by graduated cadets and a lesser proportion by appointments direct from civil life.

"The proposed bill will provide for the appointment of eighty-eight additional cadets to enter the Academy in March, 1911. These cadets would not graduate until June, 1915. In the mean time, under the provisions of the bill, a certain number of additional cadets would be appointed to the lower classes, so that by June, 1915, the corps would have been increased by about 125, the total number of cadets under instruction being increased from 411 to about 535.

"Practically the only additional expense connected with the increase for the first year will be the pay and rations of the cadets—about \$6,243 per year. Subsequently, no doubt, there will be a slight increase in the number of instructors, and other incidental expenses will occur, but the total cost by 1915 could not well be placed at more than from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year—less than one per cent. of the present cost of conducting the Military Academy. In other words, the output of the institution could be increased twenty-five per cent. by an increase of one per cent.

"There are now ample accommodations for 130 additional cadets. There are vacant sleeping and messing accommodations for twice this number, but due to the fact that the new academic building has not yet been constructed a certain number of rooms in the cadet barracks would probably have to be used temporarily for instruction purposes, as has been done in the past. The new cadet barracks, with a capacity of 312 cadets, without crowding, is occupied now by only fifty-one cadets. If the additional cadets are authorized, the average number of graduates will still be considerably short of the average number of vacancies occurring in the Army, and a number of vacancies will still be open for the appointment of enlisted men and civilians."

As to what West Point has done for the civil life of the country, the Chief of Staff quotes President Finley, of the College of the City of New York, who, in a study of the value of collegiate education as a factor of success in life, gives a list of eighteen leading universities and colleges and the percentage of their graduates who have met with "success," based upon data compiled from biographical dictionaries, etc. He places West Point at the head of the list, with a percentage of 5.9; the Naval Academy and Harvard are placed second, each with a percentage of 5.5. The West Point list includes 1 President, 3 Presidential candidates, 2 Vice Presidential candidates, 4 Cabinet officers, the President of the Confederacy, 1 ambassador, 14 ministers, 24 United States Senators and Representatives, 16 governors of states, 17 mayors of cities, 14 judges, 21 bishops and clergymen, 46 presidents of colleges and universities, 87 presidents of railroads and corporations, 125 chief engineers and superintendents of railroads and public works, and many others.

In the hearing Feb. 3 before the House Committee on Military Affairs on the Military Academy the question of hotel accommodations at West Point was gone into at some length. It was suggested that the place below West Point known as Ladycliff could be bought for the price of a new hotel, and with forty-eight acres of ground and a fine dock, which is rented for \$600. In response to questions, Colonel Scott stated that, aside from the miserable apology for a hotel built out of the proceeds of the sale of timber from the reservation, there are no hotel accommodations, while, in addition to ordinary visits, on occasions of public entertainment from 300 to 400 come from New York and Boston. Mr. Sulzer suggested that the Government should get some good hotel man to build a hotel on the reservation on ground to be leased to him for a term of years and run it at his own expense. Colonel Scott responded that the Government never gives anyone a lease not revocable at its pleasure. The hotel might sell liquor to the cadets, and, even though this were forbidden by the terms of the lease, the proprietor could only be ejected by a long court proceeding, the result of which would be doubtful. He said: "I do not think Congress has ever permitted anybody to own property on the government reservation."

Colonel Scott was asked as to the building of the seacoast battery at West Point, which was planned to cost \$125,000, and which he built for \$7,000, obtaining the guns for it "through the kindness of the Chief of Ordnance." To show the usefulness of the battery from an educational point of view, the following letter was read:

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 22, 1909.

MY DEAR COLONEL SCOTT: I was very much impressed with the excellent work of the first class during their recent tour of

duty here; more than that, I was very much surprised, for, while I know that when the average cadet makes up his mind to do anything he will generally do it, I was quite unprepared to find them so well advanced in Coast Artillery work.

This good work could only have resulted from intelligent, painstaking and tactful methods of instruction on the part of the officers having the class in charge, which in turn seems to have aroused interest and stimulated desire to become proficient.

As a Coast Artillery officer I am delighted to see this, since in years gone by a young man joining this branch of the Service from the Academy has required instruction instead of being able to take his place at once as an instructor, while these young gentlemen of the first class who join my arm of the Service when they graduate will be from the outset a valuable asset.

I am glad to know that you are personally interested in having as much attention paid to Coast Artillery work as is possible, and that through your efforts so much of the matériel necessary for proper instruction in this branch has been installed.

If I may be allowed to suggest an addition to this matériel, I strongly urge the installation of a 60-inch search and a 30 or 36-inch illuminating light and a mortar battery of two mortars.

The 6-inch battery answers admirably for instruction in heavy gun work and is better suited to the cadets than one of larger caliber, but the work at the mortars, both in the primary station and in the pit, differs materially from that used in direct fire. While it might not be practicable to use Service charges, much valuable instruction can be obtained through the use of sub-caliber ammunition.

The general bearing of the young gentlemen was just what was to be expected. Take it all in all, their brief visit was a pleasure to us all, and I regret that I can not look forward to a repetition while on the active list. Believe me, my dear Colonel, Very sincerely yours,

HENRY L. HARRIS.

Colonel, Coast Art. Corps, Commanding District.

The Academy has since gotten the 30-inch light through the Engineering Department, and the apparatus is now ready.

Sergt. John G. Pavak appeared before the committee to urge his claim for a further allowance for a farm of 210 acres taken for the purpose of increasing the water supply. Mr. Bradley, of the committee, who is familiar with land values in that vicinity, estimated the property to be worth \$70 to \$75 an acre, or some \$15,000 in all. Mr. Pavak was awarded \$8,500, and has spent \$2,000 of that amount in the endeavor to obtain more. The bill allows him \$500 on the report of the J. A. General, and the committee, while expressing full sympathy with Mr. Pavak, asserted that an attempt to increase this amount would result in the amendment being thrown out on a point of order.

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The status of the appropriation bills on Feb. 8 was as follows: The District of Columbia, the Army, the Fortifications and the Urgent Deficiency bills were all in conference committees. The Agricultural bill, which passed the House Feb. 3, was not yet reported in the Senate; the Indian and the Diplomatic bills had been reported in the House, though the following had not yet been introduced: General Deficiency, Legislative, Military Academy, Naval, Pensions, Post Office, Rivers and Harbors and Sundry Civil. The Military Academy bill and the Naval bill are almost ready for introduction.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and House on the Urgent Deficiency bill, H. R. 18282, though reporting an inability to agree on a few non-Service items, have recommended the adoption of all the Senate amendments as to Service matters, except that the original House provision that ration allowance in the case of military convicts shall be limited to cost of actual subsistence, is restored by the committee, while the Senate appropriation of \$34,500 for the Shiloh National Military Park is reduced to \$19,900, and repair of state monuments in said park is not to be paid from the appropriation.

The conferees appointed to consider the disagreeing votes of House and Senate on the Army Appropriation bill, H. R. 15384, are, for the House, Mr. Hull, of Iowa, Mr. Prince and Mr. Sulzer; for the Senate, Messrs. Hale, Gallinger and Clay.

In the Senate on Feb. 7 S. J. Res. 63, to loan certain tents, saddles and bridles for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Mobile, Ala., in April, 1910, was called up for action. Senator W. B. Heyburn, of Idaho, waxed eloquent in denunciation of the proposition. He said, in part: "This joint resolution refers to the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Mobile, Ala., and proposes that the Government shall loan property of the United States in order to carry out the purpose of the celebration. I have inquired this day of a Senator whether or not upon that occasion, under the protection of the Government of the United States, the men engaged in this celebration would wear the rebel uniform, and he answered me in the affirmative. I asked him whether or not they would carry over this property of the Government of the United States the rebel flag, and he said, 'We always carry both flags.' Those who are supporting this measure should not, in the interest of good feeling, support it or any measure like it. Do you not believe that the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the flag still exists? Believing it, do you suppose that men will stand by and see the Government of the United States made the instrument for the vesting of honorable position upon those who made the mistake? Brave men make mistakes. But the man who makes the mistake must not claim the same credit as the man who did not make it. If there are any Senators who think it is appropriate that the rebel flag should wave over property of the United States, by recognition of Congress, they can vote for the joint resolution and answer for it. If they believe that the rebel flag was furled forever at Appomattox, they had better look to their vote. The war would never have crossed the line of one month had it not been for certain things which transpired at the beginning. The violation of the obligations of men high in rank and position who had taken upon themselves to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and who had sworn allegiance to the flag, and the forgetfulness of that pledge, did more than anything else to encourage men who would otherwise have been content in their homes to leave them and die upon the battlefield. The example of those men cost hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars."

The resolution was passed, however, with only Mr. Heyburn voting against it; but before passage a committee amendment reducing the articles to be loaned to "such tents, with necessary poles, ridges and pins, as may be required at such reunion" was agreed to.

A deficiency estimate of \$396,317 for transportation of the Army during the fiscal year, in addition to the \$11,550,000 already appropriated, is recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War. The deficiency is mainly

because of Cuban operations in previous years credited to this year for bookkeeping purposes.

According to a communication transmitted to the Senate by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, the commanding general of the Department of the Lakes, Major Gen. Fred D. Grant, desires to be mustered in as a soldier of the Civil War by the Secretary of War. In the Grand Army post's petition urging such enrolment it is set forth that Gen. F. D. Grant, although a boy of thirteen years, served as a volunteer aid on his father's staff through the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and was twice wounded while carrying messages to Generals Sherman, McPherson and Logan. He was under fire at the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Champion Hill. The Grand Army post states with evident pride that the lad, who wore the uniform of a captain, conducted himself with bravery that endeared him to the "boys in blue."

The River and Harbor bill for the next fiscal year will carry approximately \$40,000.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6084, Mr. Penrose.—Providing for thirty days' leave of absence annually to civilian employees of navy yards, naval stations, gun factories, arsenals, proving grounds, supply stations and depots of the United States Government, without forfeiture of pay.

S. 6104, Mr. Hale.—Providing for the appointment of Comdr. Robert E. Peary a rear admiral in the Navy as an additional number in grade, and placing him upon the retired list.

S. 6109, Mr. La Follette.—To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a branch hydrographic office at the port of Milwaukee, Wis.

S. 6116, Mr. Flint.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Volunteer Officers' Retired List."

S. 6129, Mr. Cummins.—Providing 675 extra officers for the Army and creating a Division of Militia. Text in another column.

S. 6208, Mr. Depew.—To transfer Capt. John Clarke Wilson from the retired to the active list of the Navy.

H. J. Res. 137, Mr. Dent.—To continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An Act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes."

H. J. Res. 138, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Juan Torrella y Rooney, of Cuba.

H. R. 19718, Mr. Olmsted.—To amend an act entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, and for other purposes. Confers U. S. citizenship upon Porto Ricans.

H. R. 20039, Mr. Poindexter.—Appropriating \$196,000 for the erection of necessary buildings upon the U. S. Military Reservation at Fort George Wright, in the state of Washington.

H. R. 20043, Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia.—To amend and re-enact section 15 of "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, relating to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Same as S. 5895, published on page 663, issue of Feb. 5.

H. R. 20046, Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer.—Appropriates \$15,000 to erect a monument at Stroudsburg, Pa., to the memory of John Summerfield Staples, late of the Second District of Columbia Infantry, who served through the Civil War as the representative recruit for Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States.

H. R. 20108, Mr. Bates.—That when an enlisted man in the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have served twenty-five years he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list, with 75 per centum of the pay and allowances and the full amount of all cash rewards and benefits he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: Nine dollars and fifty cents per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light; *Provided*, That in computing the necessary twenty-five years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H. R. 20110, Mr. Fish.—That all mail matter sent by Theodore Roosevelt, late President of the United States, under his written autograph signature, be conveyed free of postage during his natural life.

H. R. 20154, Mr. Sulzer.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Volunteer Officers' Retired List."

H. R. 20360, Mr. Talbot.—That all officers of the U. S. Army who have heretofore served, or who shall hereafter serve, as officers of the Philippine Constabulary shall be entitled to count the time so served in the computation of longevity pay and for retirement.

## HONORS TO ROBERT E. PEARY.

The Hale bill, S. 6104, making Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., the discoverer of the North Pole, a rear admiral, and retiring him with that rank in recognition of his great achievement, passed the Senate Feb. 9 by a unanimous vote, and will probably go through the House without much delay. A committee amendment to the original resolution specifies that Mr. Peary shall receive the highest pay of the retired rank conferred upon him. He will be an additional number in the grade of rear admiral. It is expected that the President will be ready to sign the measure as soon as it is presented to him. The Navy Department is giving its endorsement to the proposition.

A testimonial meeting was held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, on the evening of Feb. 8, in his honor. Governor Hughes presided, and the following letter was read from President Taft:

White House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1910.  
Dear Sir: I am glad to know that a National testimonial is to be tendered to Commander Robert E. Peary at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night. I am very sorry that I cannot be present to testify to my sympathy with this action. I sincerely hope, as is now proposed, Congress will take some substantial notice of the great achievement of Commander Peary which has reflected such great credit on American enterprise, persistence, courage and endurance.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

In his address Governor Hughes called Peary the "peer of all that fine company of discoverers and explorers who have made possible to us the knowledge of the world." On the stage with Peary were most of the members of the crew which accompanied him into the Arctic regions. These men were introduced one by one to the audience by Governor Hughes. Next to Peary, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, skipper of the Roosevelt, received the most applause. The captain told of his work under Peary, and when he said he knew Peary was going to reach the pole some day the immense audience, which filled every seat, rose and cheered. When Peary stood up to deliver a brief illustrated lecture on his trip to the pole everyone arose and the band played, "Hail to the Chief." In the course of the evening former Mayor Seth Low offered a resolution asking the meeting to



petition Congress to "make some special and appropriate recognition of the achievement of Commander Peary in reaching the North Pole and winning for the United States the prize so earnestly striven after for century after century by a great company of brave and adventurous men." The whole audience rose when the resolution was put to a vote. Governor Hughes then presented to Peary a purse containing \$10,000, contributed by thirty-one citizens of New York. As soon as he had received the gift the explorer announced he would deposit it in a bank as a joint contribution to fit out an expedition to the South Pole. Speaking in regard to the acceptance by the National Geographic Society in Washington of the steamer Roosevelt, which the Peary Arctic Club said it would contribute for a South polar trip if the Board of Managers would raise \$50,000 for the search, Peary said he was willing to direct such an expedition if Congress would help. After the meeting the explorer was a guest of Henry Clews at a dinner in the Hotel Astor. The National Geographic Society now has a membership exceeding 55,000, and the feeling among the managers is that there will be no difficulty in raising the \$50,000 among the members of the society. It is the expectation that the \$10,000 presented to Mr. Peary at the New York meeting and by him devoted to the south polar expedition will not be taken as part of the society's \$50,000 fund, but will be devoted to expenses in excess of that sum.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In dismissing the appeal of Joanna L. Sprole, administratrix of the estate of former Lieut. Col. Henry W. Sprole, 1st U.S. Cav., for longevity pay based on cadet service, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell concludes that the decision of his office in the Brodie case, referred to by the claimant, does not have the effect of reopening settlements made in accordance with decisions in force at the time they were made.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides in favor of Major Robert S. Smith, U.S.A., in the sum of \$1.60 in the matter of the cost of shoes for his private horse. He was allowed reimbursement at the rate of 45 cents for each shoe, on the understanding that that sum represented the total cost to the Q.M. Department of furnishing such shoes in New York city. The claimant submitted evidence that the rate was for the setting of the new shoes only, and did not include the cost of the shoes or the nails.

The appeal of Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., for reimbursement of the amount checked as difference between Navy duty and Army shore pay while on leave of absence from Nov. 18 to Dec. 1, 1900, is dismissed by the Assistant Comptroller, as the Auditor, having had no jurisdiction, his settlement was a nullity, and he is directed to cancel the settlement. The question of reopening the former settlement was not before the Comptroller.

The Assistant Comptroller gives a decision in favor of Chief Gunner's Mate Charles Boy, U.S.N., in the sum of \$68.97 for pay for one good conduct bar not credited to him and the amount charged back by the Auditor for such bar from July, 1902, to June 28, 1908.

Placing more importance upon the statement of a man in apprehension of death than upon his assertions at time of enlistment, the Assistant Comptroller denies six months' gratuity to the alleged widow of Enrique Almario, formerly a private in the band of the 30th U.S. Infantry. At enlistment he said he was married, but he signed a statement in the hospital at Manila when near death that he was single. Investigation by Army authorities at Zamboanga show there has never been such a justice of the peace at that place as the one the claimant said had married her to Almario.

The appeal of Capt. R. B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., for reimbursement for money advanced by him out of his private funds in payment of ice sold by him as post Q.M., Marine Barracks, Olongapo, P.I., is sustained by the Assistant Comptroller, despite the previous decision of the Comptroller, that reimbursement is not authorized for expenditures out of private funds unless made under public necessity. It is now held that the apparent necessity for the advancement of the money arose from the misunderstanding between Captain Sullivan and the Army officer in charge of the Army hospital as to how payment for the ice should be made, and was sufficiently urgent to justify reimbursement.

The final statements of former Pvt. David Yassenoff, Battery F, 1st F.A., U.S.A., having called for more clothing than was actually due, the appeal of Max Rosenberg, as the assignee of the final statements, is dismissed.

The appeal of Alexander W. Hoffman for pay as acting assistant or post commissary from May 14, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1868, formerly first lieutenant, 10th U.S. Infantry, is dismissed as the claimant was paid as first lieutenant and regimental Q.M. during that period. The claim for longevity pay for cadet service also is disallowed, under the former ruling that when the settlement was made the cadet service was not counted.

Payment of the bill of Dr. Valentine Matthews, of London, England, for fees for a medical examination of Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at London, before and after taking the physical test required by G.O. 6, of Jan. 4, 1909, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell believes would not be in violation of Sec. 1586, Rev. Stat., limiting the expenses incurred by any officer of the Navy for medical attendance, as the ordering of a board for the examination would have been impracticable, and there was no American naval medical officer available to make the required examination.

The Assistant Comptroller sustains the appeal of Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, Q.M., U.S.A., against the disallowance of a voucher for \$160.30 for feeding and stabling a horse used by Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, jr., U.S.A., from Aug. 14 to Nov. 7, 1908. Colonel Robinson, the C.Q.M. at Chicago, desiring to purchase a horse for his own use, experimented with one of a draft of horses delivered by a contractor for the period in question. Then he decided the horse would not suit him. As Captain Chamberlain did not furnish information as to the cost of the keep of the horse, the entire voucher was disallowed. On Jan. 21, 1910, a letter was sent to Colonel Robinson requesting information as to the number of horses the Government was foraging for him. No reply having been received, it is assumed he was getting forage for three horses, and Mr. Mitchell decides the cost of the extra horse should be borne by Colonel Robinson.

The first unit of the Australian navy was launched at Govan, Scotland, Feb. 9, when the torpedo boat destroyer Parramatta, of 700 tons, took the water. Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Prime Minister, christened the vessel.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The transport Sheridan sailed on Feb. 5 from San Francisco for Manila with 19th Infantry (30 officers and 750 enlisted men), Troops A and E, 2d Cav. (9 officers and 111 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Major Johnson, Captains Burkhardt, Howard, Lawton, Walton, Graham, Croft, Wetherill, 1st Lieutenants Miller, Screws, La Motte, Williams, Kellond, Allen, Murchison, Ellis, Tillotson, Fleet, Ashburn, Mason, 2d Lieutenants Nalle, Terrell, Parker, Bissell, Waddill, Davenport, Wheeler, Gutensohn, Laubach, Smith, 19th Inf.; Captain Wade, 1st Lieutenants Reaney, Smith, Garity, Buchanan, 2d Lieutenants Love, Snyder, Brown, McGee, 2d Cav.; Veterinarian English, 2d Cav.; Captains Williams, Pay Dept.; Wells, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieutenants Lloyd, 2d F.A., Kennedy, Med. Res. Corps, Magee, Heath and Garcia, Med. Corps, Thompson, P.S., 2d Lieutenants Hoyt and Hanson, 5th, Cathro, 13th Cav.; Dental Surgeon Rhoades; two post non-commissioned staff, one non-commissioned staff, C.A.C., four Hospital Corps, three Signal Corps, twelve casuals, 105 recruits, eighteen Engineers, four 5th, seventeen 12th, sixty-five 13th Cav.; one 20th Infantry.

Army medical supplies valued at \$10,000 and ready for shipment to the Panama Canal Zone were destroyed in a fire which burned out the building occupied by the New York supply depot of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army at 262 West street, New York city, Feb. 4. The government loss to contents will approximate \$367,000. A number of employees in the structure narrowly escaped with their lives, so quickly did the flames spread. Major Edwin P. Wolfe, U.S.A., who was in charge of the depot, was one of those who had a narrow escape. He states that he will be able to save a small amount of stores that were on the second and third floors and in the basement. A wrecking company is now at work saving this stuff. The Surgeon General has ordered the St. Louis supply depot to take up the business of the New York depot and take care of it until further orders. All business at the New York depot except the photographic supply department and the dentist supply branch will be suspended until new quarters are established. Perhaps the most serious effect of the disaster is the interruption of supplies for the Panama Canal Zone, which came from this depot. Major Wolfe has taken temporary offices in the Army Building, in Whitehall street, and expects to have the depot in running order in the course of two weeks.

There are 121 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon of the Army, and one more is due to occur on Feb. 18, with the retirement of Col. Valery Havard. There were eighty-six applicants for the January examination, but on the physical examination forty-six were found disqualified. Sixteen candidates are announced as having passed the examination successfully; they are Frederick H. Foucar, New York city; Robert H. Heterick, Georgetown, O.; Josiah H. Holland, Washington, D.C.; Bert H. Huntington, Delavan, Minn.; James Devitt Kerr, Lebanon, Pa.; Henry C. Maddux, Orange, Va.; Shelley U. Marietta, Des Moines, Ia.; Robert D. McDonald, Honey Grove, Tex.; William V. McGrath, Washington, D.C.; Raymond W. Mills, Cherry Creek, N.Y.; Leo C. Mudd, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene C. Northington, Birmingham, Ala.; Arthur L. Pulver, Wellsville, N.Y.; Edward C. Register, Georgetown, S.C.; James G. Robison, Seattle, Wash.; Jay D. Whitman, Philadelphia, Pa. In addition to these there are four more candidates who passed the monthly examination in Washington and at Fort Sheridan, and will be in the same class with the sixteen. Eight more candidates have been designated to take the next monthly examination in Washington. There are now in the Army Medical School in Washington fifty-five men who have passed the examination.

With the appointment of Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf., Ulysses G. Worrlow, 29th Inf., Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., and James W. Furlow, 4th Inf., as majors in the Philippine Scouts, the vacancies in that grade in the Scouts have been entirely filled.

Harrison Cressy Brown, of Michigan, who has been nominated to be a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery, is one of the class of candidates who took the July examination and was found physically deficient owing to recent illness. His standing in other respects was within a few numbers of the top of the list, and after a second physical examination, in which he was found acceptable, he was appointed.

The new steamers for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, Gen. George H. Weeks, Gen. S. B. Holabird and Gen. D. S. Stanley, are nearing completion, and will, it is expected, be placed in commission about March next. Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., is charged with inspecting these vessels, and will witness their trial trips.

The Secretary of War decides that an officer detailed to duty with the National Guard of a state cannot demand more than his expenses, having no right to additional pay, except such as the state authorities may allow him of their own volition. It is also held that a retired Army officer may hold a commission in the Militia.

In the case of a man who applied to be enlisted and it was found that he had at one time for a slight offense been sentenced to a reformatory, the question came up recently before the Judge Advocate General of the Army whether this would bar him from being accepted by a recruiting officer. The opinion given is that the material thing is to determine the matter in the light of the laws of the state where the offense was committed. If the court had jurisdiction and power to sentence to a place of imprisonment, that would suffice to bar the man, no matter whether the court was a court of record or not.

The School of Musketry has recommended the adoption of the Bassell and Blanker sight for the rifles used by sharpshooters. This sight is a simple device, consisting of a disc provided with a number of holes of different sizes, which may be brought into position by rotating the disc and a sight hole of desired size used by the marksman according to his habit or preference in shooting.

A new bandoleer has been adopted by the Army Ordnance Department, having an opening at the side instead of at the top, and with a strip left open with enough material to come over the body of the bandoleer and hold in the ammunition. The material is, as now, of heavy olive drab cotton cloth. This bandoleer may be used over and over. It contains sixty rounds, like the old one.

The Perfection target spotter has been adopted by the Army Ordnance Department. This consists of a square card, black on one side and red on the other, with two strong wires attached. The wires are used to fasten the spotter in the hole made in the target by the bullet, and so enable the marksman to better his previous shot. It

is a patented device, and the Ordnance Department will make it in sizes suitable for the uses of the Service.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A decision has been reached as to what ships in the Atlantic Fleet shall be fitted for flagships. The choice falls on the Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri and Alabama. The admiral's quarters on the Maine, Kearsarge, Kentucky and Illinois will be removed, which secures more quarters for officers.

The battleship Louisiana, after extensive repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard, passed out the Virginia Capes at 8 a.m. Feb. 7, bound for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to join the Atlantic Fleet. She started south in the teeth of a gale.

The U.S.S. Vicksburg, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Tennessee and the Washington were detached from the Pacific Fleet on Feb. 8.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, U.S.N., is in command of the torpedo destroyer Barry, of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet, having been assigned to command last December. The other commissioned officers attached to her are Ensigns Albert C. Read and T. S. Lowell.

A survey has been completed on the Whipple for repairs to the amount of \$6,000. A survey on the Abarenda has been approved for work to the amount of \$54,000. A survey has been completed for work on the Ajax, but it has not yet been acted on.

A survey has been approved this week for a general overhauling and repairs on the Alabama to the amount of \$546,000. The work will be done at the New York yard. The Vicksburg has been ordered to San Francisco to bring home short-term men and put her sick in hospital.

Owing to the fact that the battleship Florida, which is being built at the New York Navy Yard, cannot be docked there on account of her size, she cannot be launched in March, as was at first intended. It is necessary to install her shafting and propellers before the launching. The Utah, which is being built at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., will probably be launched on time. The latter vessel is fifty-eight per cent. completed, as to both hull and machinery, and the Florida is forty-six per cent. completed, as to hull, and twelve per cent. as to machinery. The difference as to progress of work on the machinery of the two vessels is due to the fact that the contractors for the Utah let out the making of castings for turbines, while in the case of the Florida it was decided that they should be made at the New York Yard in the government shops.

According to an official report by Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic fleet, there are more than 2,500 men in the fleet who cannot swim. In a brief report of the fleet's operations by wireless to the Navy Department Admiral Schroeder says instruction was given to the men who are not at home in the water. Rear Admiral Schroeder reports that the practice work is progressing satisfactorily, and that the spirit of the men is excellent.

The immense value of having vessels equipped with a wireless telegraphy outfit was again demonstrated in the case of the passenger steamer Kentucky, which foundered on Feb. 4 off Cape Henlopen, Va. When it was found the vessel was leaking so badly that the pumps were powerless to free her, wireless calls for help were sent, which fortunately were picked up by the steamer Alamo, of the Mallory Line, which was the nearest craft to the doomed steamer, and the crew of forty-six souls were all safely transferred from the Kentucky to the former craft. There were no passengers on the Kentucky. The revenue cutter Yamacraw promptly started for the Kentucky as soon as she received a wireless, as did also the U.S.S. Birmingham and the Louisiana. The Alamo, being the nearest to the leaky old craft, got to her just in the nick of time, for when the Yamacraw reached the locality some hours later the Kentucky went to the bottom. This steamer was considered in maritime circles in New York to be a very shaky craft, and some brokers, it is said, would place no insurance on her. She was formerly well known as a passenger steamer on the Joy Line. Previous to starting on her voyage some of the wise ones among her crew refused to sail on her.

Mr. G. A. Reeder, secretary Navy Y.M.C.A., on board the U.S.S. Nebraska, writes from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 14, saying: "I found the executive officer very pleasant and willing to oblige. He said that I was at liberty to have as many services on Sunday as seemed best to me, and at whatever hour was best suited to my plan. If I wanted the band he would order it out, and, calling in one of his office clerks, he said, 'Ost, whenever Mr. Reeder needs you you may consider yourself relieved from office duty.' Sunday morning all preparations were made by the master-at-arms, and at ten o'clock I found about 120 men present. We had a very good service, and the boys seemed very appreciative. I had planned for and announced that in the evening we would have a sing, followed by a stereopticon lecture. When the time came I found at least 250 men waiting for the sing to begin. We had a fine informal time of it, and then I gave them 'A Trip to the Holy Land.' There was intense interest from the beginning, and everything went off in fine shape. In the evening I put on a moving picture show, and there were, according to the estimates of at least three different officers, seven hundred men present and twenty officers. Everyone was enthusiastic, and some of the fellows rushed up as soon as the show was over to tell me how much they enjoyed it. Could there be sent to me for distribution a few hundred magazines, books, etc.? There is not one thing here for the boys to see or do except the amusements which they create themselves. Mail facilities are poor, and there is no town or anything for them to see on shore. It's the beautifully simple life for us. I am sure that old magazines would be greatly appreciated."

A correspondent says: "Every true American would have been proud of his country's defenders could he have seen the splendid lot of intelligent, manly sailors crowd into the religious services conducted for them by Chaplain Bayard at the Washington Navy Yard last Sunday. This church attendance may be taken as a fair criterion of the character of the men, as attendance at divine service is voluntary. That these sailors know the virtue of charity was amply proven when, after addresses by the commanding officer, Captain Burrage, and the Chaplain, on the work of the Navy Relief Society, the sailors immediately contributed a large sum of money."

The annual minstrel show and reception of the Society of Ship and Marine Engine Builders, in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 4, was a highly successful event in every way, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. The big hall was filled to overflowing, and it is estimated at least 2,000 people attended the affair. Mr. John T. O'Grady, as interlocutor, made a hit with his funny interpretations



of the sayings of the end men and tambos. Both the latter were unusually humorous in their remarks, and they kept the audience in roars of laughter by their clever talk. After the entertainment the floor was cleared and the guests enjoyed themselves dancing. The navy yard minstrel troupe included: Interlocutor, John T. O'Grady; bones, Charles Nagle, Frederick C. Allgaier, Daniel P. Uhl, Frank Black, Frank Vought; tambos, James Martin, Charles H. Foster, Edward Finn, Carl Schmidt and Edwin A. Kraft.

We have just received from Hong Kong, China, a copy of the menu of the Christmas dinner of the U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. John M. Orchard commanding, which was as follows: Supreme of oyster; celery, queen olives; planked white fish, sauce imperial; leon de beef, piquante bordelaise; roast young turkey, cranberry sauce, chestnut dressing; creamed potatoes, petit pois; asparagus tips, drawn butter; chicken mayonnaise; peach, mince, apple pie; assorted cake; ice cream, nuts, fruit; black coffee. Paymr. John Irwin, jr., comsy. officer; E. Berande, chief comsy. steward.

The torpedo destroyer Lamson was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. When commissioned and ready for sea she will proceed to the navy yard, Charleston, to join the seventh torpedo division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet. The submarine Octopus has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston.

#### GOODRICH APPROVES NEWBERRY SYSTEM.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., gave his cordial approval of the Newberry system of naval administration in his hearing before the House Naval Committee, Feb. 8. He said:

"Looking at the Newberry system in a broad way, the feature that most appealed to me as a line officer was the absolute dominance of the line; the commandant was absolute in his powers; there was not a thing done at the navy yard at New York, not a single thing, that was not by my knowledge and my consent; the naval constructor, who became the manager of the manufacturing department, never took a single step without consulting me; he gave no subsidiary orders that were not issued 'by direction of the commandant.' So much for the commandant's control. And the line officers had a grip on the navy yard work that was unparalleled in naval history.

"When the ships of the Atlantic Fleet were being repaired their officers were in every shop in the yard, inspecting the work. It seems to me that the man who drives the team is the real boss. One of the ablest captains of the Atlantic Fleet—a man whose name you would recognize if I mentioned it—the man that I would rather have with me in trouble than any other captain in the fleet—told me only a short time ago that when he had taken his ship to a navy yard to be repaired under the Newberry scheme he called together his officers, whom he had appointed to be inspectors of the work, and told them substantially in these words: 'Gentlemen, for the first time in the history of the Navy of the United States the line is on top; the yard has got to do just exactly what we seagoing officers want, and that being the case, you are my inspectors for the work that is to be done on board this ship. I shall hold you personally responsible; do not come to me after we have left the navy yard and complain that the navy yard did not do so and so; if the navy yard has not done so and so it is your fault and you will hear from me.' And then he added, 'It is my only fear, gentlemen, that under this present scheme the line officers have so much power that the constructors will not stand for it and they themselves will have this scheme abrogated or abolished.' There was an opinion based on the experience of one of the best captains we have got.

"Another feature of the Newberry scheme that commends it to my judgment is that it is a scheme not only for peace, but for war. If war had broken out three months after that scheme was introduced there would have been no change of any consequence in the navy yard; everything would have run along on practically the same lines as during peace. That I consider to be an inestimable advantage.

"The fundamental points of the Newberry scheme were efficiency, as secured by this rigid inspection by the line; economy, by enjoining upon all the officers at the navy yards to study the best possible methods of management so as to get the best possible results for the money expended; rigid accountability on the part of the commandant, who at the same time with this great responsibility was given adequate power—and you cannot divorce power from responsibility. As far as the younger officers were concerned there was no great change; if they wanted to learn about shop work they could spend as much time as they could spare from their other duties. If they did not want to do that they did not profit by the experience.

"When you send a boy to school all of you make it a point to select the best school that you can find, and it seems to me that if we have in our navy yards shops that are modern in equipment and scientific in management we will have the very best possible schools for officers who desire to perfect themselves in mechanical processes. If, however, our shops are antiquated, are not run in the best possible way, then the educational features will be less desirable."

The reply of Admiral Goodrich to questions indicated that he did not think the Newberry system had had a fair trial. The navy yards would have done extremely well if they had put the scheme into fairly good working shape within one year. When the Wainwright Board was ordered he "felt that a change, either physically or in spirit, was impending," and the appointing of the Sperry Board confirmed his belief that possibly things were not going to be left as they were. The first change in the New York yard occurred July 1, after he had left the command. When he left he believed that in that one yard there was a saving of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 through the Newberry plan.

"Mr. Gregg: You spoke about one of the features of the Newberry plan that you thought was especially valuable, that of the complete dominance of the line officers over the work. Now, has that dominance been changed since the Newberry plan was abrogated, or do the line officers still have that dominance in the work and in the character of the work?"

"Admiral Goodrich: Will you excuse me if I do not speak about Mr. Meyer's plan?"

"Mr. Gregg: I asked you whether there was any change: I did not ask you for any opinion. However, I will not insist. I asked you if that dominance still existed or did not exist. If you do not care to answer, all right.

"Admiral Goodrich: I really have not studied the new plan sufficiently to answer that question with accuracy."

To other questions designed to elicit an expression of opinion as to the Meyer system, the Admiral pleaded his desire to be excused.

Admiral Goodrich stated that under the previous plan there were five officers in charge of manufacturing establishments.

"The Chairman: You believe one manager is better than five?"

"Admiral Goodrich: Unquestionably.

"The Chairman: Is it better than two?"

"Admiral Goodrich: May I be permitted not to answer that question?"

"Mr. Roberts: I understood you to say that under the so-called 'Newberry plan' the line officers dominated in the yard and could give their orders as to the character of what they wanted done, and if it was not done there would be a first-class row. I want to ask if there were any first-class rows in the navy yard while you were commandant?"

Admiral Goodrich replied "None whatever," and no complaints from any of the line officers that they were not getting the character of work they wanted.

"Mr. Roberts: Did you know, in your management of the navy yard, of any discrepancies in the Newberry plan that needed to be remedied?"

"Admiral Goodrich: The broad lines were fundamental and required no change, but we were constantly finding small changes in details, what you might call adjustments, necessary from day to day. The change was so radical, Mr. Roberts, that it was impossible to perfect all the details at once."

Questions brought out the fact that a large part, if not the greater part, of the economies under the Newberry plan were brought about by the consolidation of shops. Mr. Newberry had a central cost accounting system in view, but it was not ready. The powers of the commandant have not been in the least curtailed since the Newberry plan was abrogated.

"Mr. Padgett: Taking into consideration the full power and import of the military features of the yard and the military results, and connecting and dovetailing in with them the industrial features of the yard, so as to combine the two and bring about the best results, what part of the yard should be under the control of the military and what agencies should be under the control and direction of industrial management?"

"Admiral Goodrich: Unquestionably, Mr. Padgett, the whole yard ought to be under military control.

"Mr. Padgett: So far as the general control is concerned, I understand that, but when you come to specialize and subdivide your work?"

"Admiral Goodrich: The special work which is purely mechanical and industrial, I think, should be directed by people who are versed in mechanical and industrial operations."

As to war time conditions, the Admiral testified that the Secretary of the Navy would have absolute power to keep line officers on duty at the yards, but "many a poor fellow would eat his heart out by being obliged to stay on shore." The propelling force would take line officers to sea. The retired list would furnish officers for the navy yards to some extent.

Admiral Goodrich said that he had been for many years interested in shop management, profiting by such opportunities as he had to visit various shops and reading the literature of the subject. This led him to realize that great economies and increased rapidity of work might be secured in the navy yards by scientific management. He gave some striking illustrations of the result of introducing scientific methods in private establishments. By dividing a man's time systematically between labor and rest he was able to move forty-seven tons of pig iron a given distance in one day with less fatigue than he had previously experienced in moving twelve and a half tons. He was made to move so many pigs, and then, no matter how he felt, he was obliged to sit down and rest a certain number of minutes. "In one establishment a saving of \$100,000 was effected in one year in common labor alone by substituting for a shovel throwing thirteen pounds one throwing twenty-three pounds, it having been found by careful examination and experiment that there was practically no increase of fatigue with the larger shovel.

The scientific method prescribes to the minutest detail how work is to be done, leaving nothing to the judgment of the individual worker; a mathematical equation is worked out which tells exactly how to get the maximum product from each machine. This equation contains no less than nine variables; in some cases more. In the case of a first class machine, run by a first class workman, the output was doubled at once by changing the speed of the machine and following exactly the directions given by the expert. In order to get the best results it has been found necessary to issue written orders. Sometimes the various steps of one operation may be described on a sheet of paper as big as foolscap.

To make the men work under this new system, the Admiral proposed that a certain amount of time be allowed, and the man told, "If you will do this work in the time given on this piece of paper, or in less time than that, we will give you a certain bonus; if, however, in doing it you take more time than is allowed, you simply get your daily wage." The result is that men working under the bonus system get from thirty to sixty per cent. above the wages current in their vicinity. In that lies the inducement to put forth one's best efforts. Its advocates hold that scientific shop management is aimed more than anything else at the moral and physical uplifting of the workmen. Since exact knowledge has taken the place of guesswork it becomes necessary to differentiate much of the task of superintendence. Consequently, one man in the shop is known as the speed boss, whose business it is to see that every tool is running at its proper speed. Another is an inspector, and he must see that the quality is not permitted to suffer. A third man sees that all the belts are kept in good order, taken off, cleaned and oiled after stated intervals and put back again at the proper tension, etc.

"Naturally," said Admiral Goodrich, "when I became acquainted with results of the kind mentioned, I felt a great desire to have similar, if not identical, methods introduced into our navy yards, and that was my ultimate object in all of the recommendations I made relative to navy yard consolidation." Navy yards, he said, may be defined as "industrial establishments with a military purpose, and, so far as the character of the work is concerned, the seagoing officer should be dominant. The work done by the navy yards for the ships must be under the eye of the line officers, who prescribe what that work shall be and who inspect it while being done and who pass judgment on its efficiency at all times. On the other hand, the navy yard people are responsible for economy. It is their business to see that the work be done with the utmost rapidity and with the least possible expenditure to the Government."

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Tacoma, arrived Feb. 7 at Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Helena, arrived Feb. 8 at Siakwan, China.  
California, South Dakota, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Glacier, sailed Feb. 8 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for San Francisco, Cal.  
Tennessee and Washington, sailed Feb. 8 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Bremerton, Wash.  
Marietta, sailed Feb. 9 from Mobile, Ala., for Tampa, Fla.  
Smith, sailed Feb. 9 from Charleston, S.C., for Knight's Key, Fla.  
Brutus, sailed Feb. 8 from Lambert Point, Va., for Boston, Mass.  
Iris, arrived Feb. 9 at San Diego, Cal.  
Archua, sailed for Coronal, Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 9.  
Marcellus, sailed from Charleston for New York Yard Feb. 9.  
Hector, arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 10.  
Vicksburg, sailed from Corinto for Mare Island Feb. 9.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to Senate Feb. 4, 1910.

##### Promotion in the Navy.

Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., to be surgeon general and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the rank of rear admiral, from Feb. 5, 1910, vice Med. Dir. Presley M. Rixey, whose term of office expires on that date.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 7, 1910.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. George N. Hayward to be a commander from Dec. 4, 1909, vice Rodgers, promoted.  
Second Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener to be a first lieutenant in U.S.M.C. from May 15, 1908, vice Clinton, promoted.

#### NAVY CON. FORMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 5, 1910.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Surg. Charles F. Stokes to be surgeon general and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

#### NAVY DEATHS.

Charles E. Baker, seaman, died Jan. 21, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire.  
Michael Chappell, oiler, retired, U.S.N., died Dec. 17, 1909, in New York.  
Adelard Martin, supernumerary, died Jan. 28, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.  
Walter T. Mun, ordinary seaman, died Jan. 26, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.  
Dick Warreimann, boatswain's mate, first class, died Jan. 16, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Dolphin.  
Hatte Yamashita, cabin steward, died Jan. 25, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### S.O. 39, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Directs commanding officers to notify the consul at Cape Town of the intended visit of their ships at that port.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 4.—Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase to duty aid on staff of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California.

Lieut. O. Hill detached duty command Stingray; to duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company; Quincy, Mass., as assistant to inspector of machinery.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave three months.

Ensign C. N. Hinkamp detached duty command Tarantula; to duty command Stingray.

Ensign T. A. Thomson, jr., detached duty Birmingham; to duty Dolphin.

Surg. Isaac P. M. Rixey, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 4, 1910, and detached duty as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; to home.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Hoen upon expiration of sick leave, to duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Asst. Surg. E. Hayden detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion, and upon completion wait further orders in Washington, D.C.

P.A. Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave two months.

Asst. Naval Constr. A. B. Court orders of Feb. 1, 1910, modified; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. C. Sweeney, jr., orders of Feb. 1, 1910, modified; to duty navy yard, Puget sound, Wash.

Asst. Civil Engr. C. D. Thuerber to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as civil engineer of yard.

Chief Bsn. D. Moriarty upon expiration of sick leave, to duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. W. H. Walser, retired, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., to home.

Chief Carp. W. A. Barry, retired, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Mach. F. T. Plenniken when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave three months.

FEB. 5.—Ensign R. Willson to duty aid on staff of commander, Fourth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Virginia.

Midshipman F. H. Babcock detached duty instruction Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Flusser.

Midshipman G. A. Duncan detached duty under instruction Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C.; to temporary duty Lancaster, connection fitting out Lamson, and duty on board when commissioned.

Midshipman R. E. Rogers detached duty under instruction Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Smith.

Midshipman N. R. Van der Veer detached duty under instruction Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Reid.

Midshipman C. A. Harris detached duty under instruction Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Preston.

Med. Dir. D. N. Berollette detached duty command naval hospital, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Surg. M. S. Elliott to duty in command of naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Bsn. J. A. Riley and Chief Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Gun. A. A. Phelps, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 11, 1910.

Mach. J. H. Warrman appointed a machinist in the Navy from Dec. 30, 1909.

Mach. C. G. Wheeler, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 3, 1910.

Chief Carp. W. A. Barry, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 4, 1910.

FEB. 7.—Capt. W. S. Benson detached duty chief of staff, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent detached duty aid on staff of commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California; to duty South Dakota as ordnance officer.

Lieut. E. S. Jackson detached duty South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. S. Holmes detached duty aid on staff of commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. Cox detached duty Salem; to duty North Carolina.

Lieut. F. D. McMillan detached duty aid on staff of commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. S. Galloway detached duty North Carolina; to temporary duty Lancaster, connection crew of South Carolina, and duty on board when commissioned.



Midshipman S. Cochran detached duty New York; to duty Salem.  
 Midshipman W. N. Porter orders of Jan. 4, 1910, revoked; detached duty Connecticut, and resignation accepted, to take effect Feb. 7, 1910.  
 Surg. Gen. O. F. Stokes appointed surgeon general, U.S. Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
 Mach. F. F. Krainek detached duty New Orleans; to duty Buffalo.  
 Mach. A. J. Merkt detached duty Buffalo; to home and wait orders.  
 Mach. M. Chase to examination for retirement, and upon completion to wait further orders in Washington, D.C.  
 Paymr. Clerk G. W. Masterton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Cable from the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, dated Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 5, 1910.

Surg. E. G. Parker detached duty California; to duty South Dakota.  
 Surg. M. K. Johnson detached duty South Dakota; to duty Tennessee.  
 P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin detached duty Tennessee; to duty California.

FEB. 8.—Surg. O. F. Stokes detached duty Naval Medical School and Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty as Surgeon General, U.S. Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.  
 Carp. S. C. Burgess detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty with fitting out of Delaware, and duty on board when commissioned.

Mach. J. H. Warman detached duty Chester; to temporary duty Hancock for instruction.  
 FEB. 9.—Capt. J. B. Milton detached command Pensacola; continue other duties.

P.A. Paymr. E. M. Hacker to Montgomery, as pay officer.  
 Asst. Paymr. D. W. Rose to North Carolina, for instruction.  
 Asst. Paymr. M. C. Shirley detached Montgomery; to temporary duty Mare Island, as assistant to general storekeeper.  
 Chief Mach. R. T. Scott detached New York; leave twenty days.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 3.—Capt. T. F. Lyons ordered to report to Col. C. A. Doyen, president retiring board, Washington, for examination.  
 FEB. 5.—Capt. W. L. Jolly to Philadelphia, and resume duties.  
 Capt. F. S. Wiltse from navy yard, New York, to command marine detachment, Rhode Island, relieving 1st Lieut. H. T. Vulture.

FEB. 7.—First Lieut. A. B. Owens from training station, San Francisco, to command detachment sailing from that port for Philippines on Feb. 19.

FEB. 8.—First Lieuts. L. P. Pinkstone and A. B. Lewis from naval station, Honolulu, to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.  
 Second Lieut. G. W. Alger from navy yard, Boston, to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.

Second Lieuts. G. H. Osterhout and A. B. Miller from navy yard, Norfolk, to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.  
 Second Lieuts. H. C. Daniels and W. G. Emory from navy yard, New York, to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.

Second Lieut. P. S. N. Erskine from navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.  
 Second Lieut. L. S. Wass from navy yard, Portsmouth, to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.

Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose from navy yard, Charleston, to 1st Brigade Marines, Manila.  
 Second Lieut. J. Q. Adams from navy yard, Boston, to naval station, Guam.

Second Lieut. E. A. Blair from navy yard, Boston, to naval station, Honolulu.  
 Second Lieut. E. A. Blair from navy yard, Boston, to naval station, Honolulu.

Second Lieut. E. A. Simon from Naval Academy, Annapolis, to naval station, Guam.  
 Second Lieut. H. L. Parsons from navy yard, Norfolk, to naval station, Honolulu.

FEB. 9.—Major A. S. McLemore, A.A. and I., granted three months' sick leave from date of acceptance.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.  
 Chief of Division, R.O.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

FEB. 4.—Capt. A. J. Henderson ordered to special temporary duty at the Department in connection with preparation of papers for examination of cadets, Feb. 5.

First Lieut. J. L. Maher granted four days' leave from Feb. 19.  
 Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell granted four days' leave from Feb. 19.

FEB. 5.—First Lieut. T. M. Molloy granted fifteen days' leave.

FEB. 9.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock ordered to report to chairman of medical board at Baltimore for examination for promotion.  
 Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell granted thirty days' leave from March 1.

An examination is to be held at various points throughout the country April 4 for candidates for appointment as cadets of the line, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service. There are fifteen vacancies and are now about 150 applicants. It is the intention to complete the examination so that the new class can take the summer cruise on the Itasca.

Capt. of Engrs., Revenue Cutter Service, J. E. Jefferies died at his home, 111 Pierpont street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Friday, Feb. 4. He entered the service June 5, 1863. He served through various grades and was retired by age Jan. 23, 1904. He was a very able officer and highly respected.

Four wrecked or abandoned vessels in the Atlantic Ocean are claiming the attention of the Revenue Cutter Service at the present time. The cutters Acushnet and Grohman have been sent to look after the ship reported by the incoming vessel Pisa as overturned twenty-five miles east of the Nantucket lightship. The Seneca, ninety miles off Winter Quarters Shoal lightship, is giving her attention to a water-logged schooner, name unknown, off the Virginia coast. Lumber is drifting around the wreck. Off Cape Hatteras, 180 miles away, is an unknown schooner that has been fired. The cutter Onondaga has gone out to destroy her, if she cannot be saved. Four hundred and fifty miles off the Florida coast is the derelict Mary J. Russell, which the Yamacraw has gone out to destroy.

In response to the request of the manager of the Alaskan Steamship Company, Capt. W. G. Ross, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has ordered that the cutter Tahoma be dispatched to hunt for Mate Swanson and four sailors of the steamship Farallon, who left that vessel after she was wrecked on a reef near Iliamna Bay to seek aid for the passengers and crew. The Tahoma is in command of 1st Lieut. Satterlee, and got under way from Puget Sound immediately. The cutter will make a thorough search through the small inlets along the coast where it is thought the missing men may have taken shelter.

In response to a wireless message the revenue cutter Yamacraw left Savannah, Ga., Feb. 3, to hunt for a derelict reported in just about the latitude and longitude of the Kentucky's troubles. Captain Ross, commandant of the service, instructed by telegraph Capt. Crist, of revenue cutter Seminole, in port at Charleston, also to steam at full speed toward the Kentucky. The following message was picked up from the Yamacraw:

"Revenue Cutter Yamacraw via Charleston, N.C., Feb. 4.—About 3 a.m. picked up 'C. D.' signalled from Kentucky, stating she was leaking and in danger of sinking. Proceeded at once to her assistance. Meanwhile S.S. Alamo, of the Mallory line, and two other steamers, had started for the scene. The Alamo reached the Kentucky about 3 p.m. and took entire crew from wreck. The Kentucky is abandoned and in a sinking condition. I am standing by and if vessel is above water at daylight will proceed to tow her in or destroy. Present position of Kentucky, latitude 32.46 North, longitude 76.30 West.  
 "WEST, Commanding."

# White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8, 1910.

The dance Wednesday evening in the sail loft was decidedly the most attractive one of the season and was largely attended. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Constr. and Mrs. Morgan Watt and Major and Mrs. George C. Reid. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Richmond Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. William A. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Pender.

Miss Anita Kite celebrated her birthday Saturday afternoon by entertaining at a delightful party for Misses Louise Robinson, Anne Byrd, Ballie Waller, Anne and Virginia Grover, Elise Hodges, Katherine Baker, Alice Webster, Beth Walsey, Marjorie Eldredge, Elizabeth Woodward, Philippa Bruce, Alicia Wertenbaker, Margaret Jordan, Elise Jenkins, Elizabeth Bull and Adele Patten. The house and table were decorated with a profusion of pink carnations and ferns. In the center of the table was a huge "Jack Horner," with a prize for each guest, and at one end was a frosted birthday cake. Hearts was played, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Anne Byrd Waller and Elise Hodges winning prizes. Later dancing was enjoyed. Wednesday evening Mrs. Harry Newton Cootes was hostess at a card party at the home of her mother, Mrs. Merritt Cooke. Wednesday evening Midshipman Ducey entertained Miss Carolista Sanford, Miss Lillian Hupp and Mr. Baxter Crews at a box party at the Colonial, followed by a hotel supper.

Mrs. Frank W. Coe and little son, of Fort Monroe, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, in Ghent. Mr. William Burwell, son of Rear Admiral Burwell, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Littleton Tazewell in Norfolk, left Wednesday for Annapolis, before returning to his home in Seattle. Lieut. Frank H. Brumby left last week with his ship, the U.S.S. Virginia, for Cuba. Mrs. Brumby and little daughter are the guests of Mrs. Mary Truxton, Freemason street. Miss Margaret Parker has returned to her home in the yard after a visit to Annapolis, Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan W. Post are guests at the Chamberlin. Old Point.

Capt. John G. Quinby entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Montana Monday evening. Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick entertained at bridge on the U.S.S. Richmond Monday afternoon. Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cooke left Sunday for a week's stay in New York on business.

The commandant of the yard received the following letter last Wednesday: "Will you kindly inform me if you have any veterans of the late Boer War at your post, or if you know of any who have served in any irregular corps or duty? The matter is in reference to accounting to such as have resided at any time in Canada previous to the war. I know they are scattered all over America. A. E. Ross, Major. A.M.C., Lydenham street, Kingston, Canada."

#### FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1910.

Owing to the recent retirement of Lieut. Col. Ogden Rafferty, Med. Corps, and the subsequent departure of Mrs. Rafferty, who has moved to apartments in Detroit, there has been a general upheaval along the officers' line and the following changes have been made: Major and Mrs. Hatch have taken quarters No. 9; Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, No. 10; Capt. and Mrs. Diekmann, No. 79; Capt. and Mrs. Connolly, No. 63, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Arnold, No. 11. Apropos of the last assignment, the post was greatly excited on Wednesday when it was accidentally learned that Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold and Miss Vivian Brewster were to be married the following day; the wedding took place at six o'clock on Thursday evening at Grace Church, and there was no one present except the contracting parties and Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. Hanson, the brother and sister of the bride. After a wedding supper at the Ponchartrain, Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold left for a ten days' trip to Toledo and Chicago. Miss Brewster, who has been for two months the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hanson, is a daughter of United States Marshall Brewster, of Laredo, Tex., and Lieutenant Arnold is a great-nephew of Benedict Arnold.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Purcell entertained at a beautiful card party in honor of Mrs. Rowalle and Mrs. Stapleton; the rooms were decorated with a profusion of daffodils, tulips and other spring flowers; hearts were played, with charming and appropriate heart-shaped valentines as score cards, and the first prize, a set of gold-handled scissors, was won by Mrs. Hatch, while Mrs. Carbaugh was awarded the guests' prize, an exquisite cloisonné belt buckle; and Mrs. Stapleton carried off the consolation. Mrs. Kelly presided at the table and Miss Rowalle and Miss Adams assisted. On Friday night Mrs. Rowalle and Miss Rowalle entertained the Post Card Club at the Administration building and it proved an unusually pleasant and well attended meeting; Mrs. D. W. Kilburn won the ladies' prize, a pair of embroidered black silk stockings; Lieutenant Purcell captured the gentlemen's, a gorgeous stein; while Mrs. Henderson was given the guests' prize, a dainty silk bag. Mrs. Kelly entertained at a delightful box party Saturday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Stapleton, and took her guests afterward to a charming tea at the Holland tea room; those present were Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Rowalle, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Fecht, Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. Purcell and Miss Adams. That evening Lieutenant Jacob also gave a box party at the Temple theater, having as his guests Lieutenants Parker, Baker, Archer and Garrison.

Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Carbaugh, who have been visiting Mrs. Rafferty since the holidays, are at present the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn. Mrs. Diekmann has been quite ill during the past ten days.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 27, 1910.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., were passengers on the S.S. Manchuria, which touched at this port on Monday, Jan. 24. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Corwin P. Rees, of this station, entertained at a charming luncheon in compliment to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nazro at the attractive old Wilder home, their residence. The birthday of the German Emperor was elaborately celebrated here to-day. Consul Pfothenauer held a reception which was attended by Admiral Rees and all the Navy and Marine Corps officers of this command, Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., and all Army officers available.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Pay Dept., and Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., started this morning to take their walking

test of fifty miles. When the other field officers took the riding test Dec. 20, the illness of Mrs. Ray compelled an immediate departure, so Major Ray was excused then and sailed with Mrs. Ray on the Korea. Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, I.G. Dept., with headquarters at San Francisco, has been inspecting the various posts here. Mrs. Falls, wife of Capt. Moor N. Falls, Q.M.D., was an incoming passenger on the last transport from the mainland. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan, U.S.N., who has been in command of the gunboat Helena in Asiatic waters, passed through this port on Jan. 14, traveling on the S.S. China going to the mainland. Major John P. Hains, Pay Dept., came from San Francisco to relieve Major Beecher B. Ray, who was granted a leave. The headquarters of the Pay Department is established at Young Hotel. Major Ray has now returned from his trip to California, leaving Mrs. Ray to recuperate from her recent illness with friends and relatives at Sacramento. He has resumed his duties, relieving Major Hains.

Capt. and Mrs. Willard Ames Holbrook, 5th Cav., of Schofield Barracks, are enjoying a new automobile. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls make their home at Young's Hotel.

The unusually heavy rain and wind storms of the past two weeks have proved a severe test to the building of the breakwaters that is now in progress at Hilo and Kahului. It is reported here that sixty feet of the Kahului breakwater was washed away. The first structure of 150 feet was washed away some time ago. The base portion of the Hilo breakwater, it is reported, withstood the high water, but all movable pieces, such as railroad tracks, were washed away.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 7, 1910.

Mrs. Sloan gave a small but very enjoyable tea recently. Lieutenant Elliott and Captain Williams had as their dinner guests Sunday night Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Commiskey and Miss Warren. Sunday evening the Misses Hoyle had as their guests, to an informal supper, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieutenants Wood, Higley and Palmer. Monday afternoon Lieutenant Palmer gave a delightful tea in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, in his rooms in Artillery Hall. His friends who were present were Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Miss Garrard, Miss Lucy Garrard, Miss Hoyle, Miss Margaret Hoyle, Lieutenants Lewis, Wood, Higley, Sands and Rumiough. The card club was entertained Tuesday by Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Birnie won first prize, Mrs. Guilfoyle second and Mrs. Butler third.

Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave an elaborate dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Ward. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and Captain Cassels. The table was most attractive in decorations of pink, and the Artillery orchestra played many beautiful selections. Wednesday the bridge club met at Mrs. Guilfoyle's and prizes were won by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Captain Craig. Miss Clark arrived Wednesday from San Antonio, and will be the guest of her sister Mrs. Sloan for a couple of weeks. Mrs. Sloan will return to Texas with Miss Clark, and will act as matron of honor at her wedding on Feb. 28. Wednesday evening Mrs. Ward was hostess of a lovely dinner for Miss Lloyd, Miss Warren and Miss Hoyle, Lieutenants Wood, Broadhurst and Sparks, Captain Herron, 18th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder had Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan to dinner Wednesday evening. That afternoon Mrs. Cameron gave a very delightful "5000" party of seven tables. Mrs. Hoyle won first prize, Mrs. Briggs second, Mrs. Ford third and Mrs. Montgomery the consolation.

Thursday Mrs. Sloan gave a very pretty tea in honor of Miss Clark. Mrs. Sloan served tea and Miss Margaret Hoyle served chocolate. Dr. and Mrs. Donovan and their two children have returned after a visit of several months in California with their parents. Friday evening Gen. and Mrs. Ward entertained very delightfully at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder and Lieutenant Chapman.

Capt. A. E. Kennington, 7th Cav., came near being seriously hurt in the riding hall Monday morning. His horse fell in going over the hurdle and rolled over him. After an examination with the X-ray it was decided that no bones were broken, but he is still unable to use either of his arms. Captain Roberts is also on sick report with water on the knee, due to a kick he received while in the riding hall last week.

Saturday there was a very pleasant post hop. The Cavalry band furnished the music. Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Sparks gave a pretty dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Snow. Lieutenant Pegram has returned to Fort Riley, after a three and one-half months' leave, spent in the East. He will remain here until the last of the month, when he will join his regiment, the 1st Cavalry, in California, which is just returning from the Philippines.

#### FORT MOTT.

Fort Mott, N.J., Feb. 9, 1910.

The men of the post are organizing a minstrel troupe and will soon give an entertainment in the building that has been recently fitted up as a post hall. We are all thankful to Chaplain Samuel J. Smith for his earnest efforts in making this place possible. The Chaplain's friend, Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U.S.A., retired, through his Army Guild, has relieved him of part of the financial burden by furnishing money for the expense of fitting up the building.

Mrs. Hunter entertained at cards for the wives and officers of the post last Monday. Just before leaving for Washington, D.C., where she is to spend a month with her mother and sister, Mrs. Reybold gave a very pretty afternoon tea to the ladies. Mrs. S. J. Smith entertained last Saturday and a pleasant time was enjoyed. Mrs. Baldwin entertained at tea and games Tuesday afternoon.

Captain Martindale is giving his auto a good overhauling for the coming spring. We are hoping for good roads some time. Transportation between this post and Fort Du Pont is not very good just now, as the Vidette, which is taking the place of the smaller boat, can make only one trip a day, taking advantage of the high tide to make the wharf.

The Chaplain announces that the next moving picture entertainment will be the best one given since the "season opened at the new hall." The entertainment given last Thursday by "The Drummer Boy of '63" was very interesting. The old soldier was greeted by a full house.

Mrs. Martindale gave an afternoon tea on Thursday last.



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NEW YORK

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 9, 1910.

It is reported unofficially that the new commandant of midshipmen will be Comdr. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., who it is said will succeed Capt. O. E. Gove, U.S.N., the present incumbent.

One of the series of officers' hops was held Wednesday night in the gymnasium. Mrs. Cowie, wife of Pay Dir. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., received with Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, aid to the Superintendent. Mrs. C. E. Gove has returned from the Johns Hopkins Hospital to her home in the Naval Academy. She is attended during her convalescence by a trained nurse and attendant.

Two more midshipmen found unsatisfactory in studies in the recent examinations have been allowed to resign. They are Henry C. McIlvaine, jr., third class, and Richard H. Fallard, fourth class. Former Midshipman W. V. Brandt, the crack runner on the Naval Academy field and track team, who recently resigned, has left Annapolis for Harrisburg, Pa. Midshipman Brandt resigned voluntarily. Because of his persistent efforts to have his case reopened and his many visits to the office of Superintendent Bowyer in this connection, former Midshipman Louis F. Fagan has been forbidden to enter the Naval Academy reservation hereafter. He was dropped some months ago for "inaptitude."

Forty-six midshipmen have been found deficient as a result of the semi-annual examinations and will be dropped. The result of the examinations was communicated to the Navy Department Saturday. The distribution of failures is as follows: First class, 9; second class, 2; third class, 16; fourth class, 28. Usually from twenty to thirty students are weeded out by the semi-annuals. The number, 46 this year, is the largest in some time. The enrollment of the Academy at the beginning of the recent examinations was about twenty-five less than last year, being as follows: First class, 136; second class, 200; third class, 198; fourth class, 217; total, 755. Previous to the examination about twenty had been dropped or dismissed for "inaptitude."

The wrestlers of the Naval Academy won decisively from the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday afternoon, taking six of the seven bouts. The visitors did not get a fall, the only bout they won being when Stewart was given the decision over Gilbert in the 135-pound class for form and aggressiveness. The midshipmen won five clear falls, and Knott was given the decision over Gilbert in the 135-pound class, after the bout had gone the limit. The Navy, with excellent skill and judgment, won in most cases by playing a waiting game. The first bout to result in a clean fall was when Bradlock, Penn., and Weems, Navy, two footballers, opposed each other. The Penn. man was very aggressive, but fell a victim to a chancery hold he could not break. Dickson and Elder proved lively in the 115-pound class, but Elder seemed stronger and more experienced. The best contested bout was between Chapa and Schofield in the 145-pound class. After seven minutes Schofield got the head hold and pinned his opponent's shoulders. Sowell, Navy, was quicker and stronger than Smith, in the 158-pound class, and pinned him in a minute and a quarter, the record time of the match. Loftin, Navy, was clearly superior to Ochs, Penn., in the heavyweight. By a bar and chancery hold changing a head lock the midshipman nailed his opponent in 7 minutes. Summary: 125-pound class—Knott, Navy, defeated Glasby, Penn., on form and aggressiveness. 135-pound—Stewart, Penn., defeated Gilbert, Navy, on form and aggressiveness. 175-pound—Weems, Navy, won from Bradlock, Penn., in 2½ minutes; chancery and arm hold. 115-pound—Elder, Navy, won from Dickson, Penn., in 4 minutes; body hold and head scissors. 145-pound—Schofield, Navy, won from Chapa, Penn., in 7 minutes; front head lock. 158-pound—Sowell, Navy, won from Smith, Penn., in 1¾ minutes; arm and head lock. Heavyweight—Loftin, Navy, won from Ochs, Penn., in 3 minutes; bar and chancery hold changing to head lock. Referee, Mr. Frank Lynch, of Baltimore.

The Naval Academy Saturday afternoon again proved its claim to one of the speediest basketball aggregations in the country by rolling up a score of 55 to 6 against the University of Virginia. The visitors have put up a good game elsewhere, but were no match for the local players, and the team work of the Navy was nearly perfect. So effectively did Wills, the Navy captain, block May, the star forward of the Virginians, that he was not able to net the ball once during the whole game. Many freshmen went in for the Navy in the second half, and rather rushed the jaded Virginians off their feet. Particularly fine shots were made by Bischoff and Wenzell. The Navy team: Abbott, Bischoff, Wenzell, Hill, forwards; Douglas, Ertz, center; Jacobs, Comstock, Wills, guards.

The following midshipmen have resigned from the Navy: Second class—D. R. Grafton. Third class—L. Aronstam, H. H. Dick, E. D. Gill, H. C. McIlvaine, H. D. MacLachan, R. H. Maury, T. G. Peyton, F. P. Regan, L. J. Reilly, S. Roberts, E. G. Rosenborough, John R. Slade, John H. Taylor. Fourth class—William K. Beard, M. L. Beach, Harry K. Doyle, L. T. Du Bose, Charles G. Elliott, K. R. Elliott, Frank G. Foreman, H. F. Heck, A. H. Henderson, D. R. Kirkpatrick, C. A. E. King, C. Laurensen, E. B. Lang, N. Lovnacham, W. E. Mollay, L. J. Milbourne, J. G. Mave, R. P. Newell, P. A. Orme, D. B. Pearson, P. P. Powell, Shelby R. Power, R. A. Smith, L. J. Tillery, C. G. Young.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1910.

Despite the very soft condition of the ice, the match between the cadet hockey team and the seven from the Springfield Training School was played on Lusk reservoir, as scheduled, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 3. The result was a tie of 1-1. Darkness prevented the playing of an extra period. The first score was made shortly after the beginning of the game by Berry, of the visiting team. Harmon made the cadets' point in the second half. The West Point team: Wildrick, goal; Miles, point; Clark, cover point; Harmon, rover; Rosevear, right wing; Schneider, center; Sibert, left wing; Lieutenant Russell, referee.

The home team was less fortunate in the game with the team from Massachusetts Tech. on Saturday. The visitors played fine team work and scored a goal in the first half and two in the second half. The cadets put up a strong game individually, but lacked team play. West Point team: Wildrick, goal; Miles, Brown, point; Rosevear, cover point; Harmon, rover; Schneider, Viner, center; Koley, right wing; Clark, left wing; referee, Lieutenant Russell.

On the same afternoon the West Point basketball team defeated the team from the University of Pennsylvania by the heavy score of 29 to 8. The cadets' accuracy in shooting goals and good results in the covering was the explanation of the uneven score. In the first half the cadets made five baskets before Penn. had one. The half ended: West Point, 19; Pennsylvania, 7. The visitors added but one during the second half. Six goals had been made by Conrad alone in the second half be-

fore he had to retire from the game owing to a sprained ankle. The West Point line-up: Millikin, Conrad, McKinney, forwards; Jones, Devore, center; Arnold, MacTaggart, Copthorne, Morris, guards. Georgetown will play the cadets Saturday, Feb. 12, at basketball; Co. K, 7th Regiment, will meet the hockey team on the same date.

The cadet hop Saturday was unusually large for midwinter. Among those present were Misses Scott, Gandy, Larned, Tillman, Carson, Mitchell, Dunwoody, Phelps, Doremus, Holden, Bassett, Rice, Gray, Rothwell, Ferguson, Traber, Bogert, Moffatt, MacTaggart, Estel, Tompkins, Crocker, Spry and Roberts Smith. On this (Tuesday) evening, will occur the bal de tete, at which the guests will be the officers of the post. Mrs. Scott will have the affair in charge.

On last Tuesday evening, in Memorial Hall, a delightful entertainment was given by the band section of the West Point Branch of the Army Relief Society. The program was varied, a concert being followed by vaudeville, in which the local talent exhibited would have done no discredit to professionals. The audience filled the hall to the doors. Sergeant Dahmann drilled "The Highland Falls Brigade." Musicians Durr, George Miller and Brocksdorf, with their absurd evolutions and grotesque uniforms, caused much merriment. Other sketches were: "The Old Grey Bonnet," by Musicians Durr, Dahme and Deyerberg; an old-fashioned German band at rehearsal, by Musicians Brocksdorf, Turpin, Joseph Miller, Schmidt, Moor, Buys, Hayes and George Miller; in the "Latest from Germany," Robert Muller played with remarkable skill on the clarinet; the violin solos of little Mary Kazamek, aged eight, and Joseph Miller, aged fourteen, were remarkable; Musician Charles Lucum personated a fairy with great agility in spite of his two hundred pounds; "Olga and Nicholas" was a Russian sketch, by Mrs. Helen, and her orchestra. A bridge party of six tables was given by Mrs. Maybach on Jan. 26, in honor of her sister, Miss Capron and her guest, Miss Bates. On Feb. 2 Mrs. Collins gave a large bridge party for her sister, Mrs. Ward. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the band, and refreshments were served by Maresh. The prizes were won by Mrs. Grove, a silver berry spoon; a rhinestone hatpin, by Mrs. Morey; a picture, by Mrs. Helen, and silk stockings, by Mrs. Ruggles. The Reading Club met at Mrs. Jewett's last Thursday. "Travel" was the subject of the paper read. On Thursday evening a joint meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society and Boys' Club was held at the quarters of Chaplain Travers. Mrs. Scott gave a dinner on Friday evening in farewell to Dr. Hanner, at which his special friends were guests. At the morning service Sunday the cadet choir sang "The Corps," the composition of Rev. Herbert Miller, ex-chaplain of the academy, to music by Mr. Harding, the new choir leader. It may be obtained at the cadet store, West Point, N.Y., price fifty cents for words and music.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Gordon Bartlett are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, and Col. and Mrs. Gordon, likewise, on that of a grandson.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 3, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Cranston were hosts at one of the most artistically appointed dinners of the winter on Saturday evening. The dining room was arranged in an original fashion by the use of graceful pink tissue butterflies over the electric bulbs; hand-painted place cards in the shape of butterflies were among the accessories, and the predominating color tone of pale pink was carried out with fragrant pink roses and masses of pink carnations. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Major and Mrs. McIver, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hunter entertained at a prettily appointed dinner in Monterey Friday evening, and with their guests attended the garrison hop; among those present were Miss Cartwright, Lieut. L. T. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph. A large number of garrison people went over to Del Monte Saturday to attend the weekly hop; the officers manifest great interest in these enjoyable affairs. Mr. Bruguere, Mrs. Merriman, Miss Gragg, Captains Baldwin and Pickering, Mr. Mason and Lieutenants Olmsted and Hobson formed riding party around the seventeen-mile drive, stopping at Pebble Beach Lodge for tea, on Sunday afternoon.

Lieut. L. T. Baker was a visitor in San Francisco during the aviation meet. On Wednesday Miss Lundeen returned to her home, Presidio of San Francisco, after spending a pleasant week here as the guest of Mrs. T. W. Brown, who accompanied her as the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen.

Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright entertained informally Monday evening for Miss Pickering, Lieutenant Samuelson, Mrs. Merriman, Captain Pickering, Lieutenant Burnett and Captain O'Leary. Miss Pickering's solos and Lieutenant Samuelson's violin selections contributed to the pleasure of the evening, followed by a chafing-dish supper. Mrs. V. S. Bruguere entertained at her handsome Monterey home on Tuesday evening, and the dinner will long be remembered among the beautiful entertainments characteristic of her. Among those from the post present were Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Captain Baldwin, Miss O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Merriman, Lieutenant Hobson, Major Wales, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson and Captain O'Leary. Among those attending the performance of the "Great Divide" at the theater Monday evening were Miss Lundeen, Mrs. Brown, Lieutenant Pritchett, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenberg. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Cranston's on Wednesday afternoon and the highest scores were made by Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Sharon. Dr. and Mrs. Casaday gave a small enjoyable bridge party at their quarters on Wednesday evening; among those playing were Miss Getty, Miss O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Capt. and Mrs. Bell.

Capt. George H. McMaster has a ten days' sick leave owing to the condition of his eyes, and is in San Francisco consulting an oculist. Mrs. W. O. Johnson accompanied her daughter, Dorothy, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for a course of treatment. Mrs. Edwin Bell, who has been ill for the past week, is convalescent. Mrs. J. B. Wilson was a bridge hostess Tuesday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Sarlo, when she entertained twelve guests; among those present were Mmes. Cranston, Mason, Bullard, McIver, Dolph, Hall, Moorman, Twyman and Bell. Miss Edith Pickering entertained a number of officers and ladies after the field meet Thursday afternoon at a musical tea, when Miss Pickering was in excellent voice and sang several difficult selections from the old masters. Lieut. G. B. Sharon returned this week from Fort Leavenworth, where he passed a successful examination for promotion. A recruiting detail ordering Lieut. J. B. Wilson to Jefferson Barracks

will take Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson from this post, where they will be sadly missed.

The 2d Battalion assembled on the lower parade ground Thursday afternoon, amid a crowd of enthusiastic spectators and inspiring music by the 8th Infantry band, for the second series of field day sports. In the opening event, scaling a fifteen-foot wall, Co. E won in 1 min. 7 sec.; G second, 2 min. 8 sec. The tug-of-war, 32 men on each side, resulted in a victory for Co. E. In the last event, tent pitching, Co. H carried away the honors—time, 2 minutes. Major W. K. Wright was officer in charge; referee, Captain Norman; Lieutenant Everts, statistical officer; starter, Lieutenant Kalde; judges, Captains Ripley, Knudsen and Smedberg; timekeeper, Lieutenant Russell. Next Thursday the 1st Battalion, 8th Inf., will hold a field day; later the School of Musketry will compete, after which a final field day will be held, the winning company of each battalion competing.

Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode entertained at dinner on Thursday for ten guests: all attended the informal hop later.

One hundred and eight men will be selected to form a provisional company to try experiments recommended by the Equipment Board at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. A short practice march, not to exceed two hundred miles, may be required from the provisional company.

## FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 5, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday evening in honor of Capt. W. S. Guignard. The color scheme was pink, and other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Miss Willoughy, Major D. F. Duval, M.C., and Lieut. W. H. Dadds. Mrs. L. E. Willoughy returned Saturday after a month's visit with relatives in St. Louis, Mo. Miss Willoughy and Lieut. F. A. Turner were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Thummel entertained at dinner on Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt were hosts at a very enjoyable five hundred party on Monday evening, when their guests included Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts, Miss Willoughy and Lieut. J. N. Greely.

Dr. E. E. Roberts left for Omaha on Tuesday, to be gone for ten days. On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. C. Deems, jr., were hosts at a very charming dinner in honor of Capt. W. S. Guignard, Mrs. Ennis, wife of Lieut. W. P. Ennis, 1st F.A., stationed at Fort Reno, arrived with her son, William, on Wednesday, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone.

The Wednesday evening concert given by the orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band was well attended as usual. Dancing followed, and a very delightful chafing-dish supper by Capt. and Mrs. Stone for Mrs. Ennis. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Willoughy, Major Duval and Lieut. J. T. Clement. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. D. L. Stone was hostess at a five hundred party in honor of Mrs. Ennis. The players were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Margetts, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Ballard. Dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Roberts won the honors. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Deems gave an informal five hundred party for Mrs. Ennis. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Roberts. The prize went to Mrs. Pratt. A delicious chafing-dish supper was served. Mrs. F. E. Hopkins entertained for Mrs. Ennis on Friday afternoon at seven-handed euchre. The players were Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Roberts, and the prize was won by Mrs. Pratt.

A charming event was the card party and reception given by Lieutenants Clement and Turner at the post hall on Friday evening as a compliment to Mrs. Ennis. Assisting were Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Roberts and Miss Willoughy. Five hundred was played and a cut-glass dish was won by Mrs. Deems; Lieutenants Greely won a stein. Supper was served and dancing followed. The orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band furnished music and never played better. Those present were Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Captain Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Major Duval, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jennings, from Lawton; Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Sawyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, Miss Willoughy, and Lieutenants Dadds, Turner, Greely, Bateman, Dr. L. E. Willoughy and Mr. Joseph Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts entertained at dinner Friday evening for Mr. and Mrs. A. Jennings, of Lawton.

Lieut. Col. D. J. Rumbough, who has been on duty at the War College in Washington, arrived Friday for duty with the 1st Field Artillery. He is the guest of Col. H. M. Andrews.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Feb. 8, 1910.

Lieut. Luman Morgan, who is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil, entertained a party at the English Opera House on Monday to witness "Lakme." Those present were Col. and Mrs. Cecil, the Misses Kathleen, Russell and Helen Cecil, and Lieut. W. J. Fitzmaurice. Mrs. Herman Lackman and young son, Herman, jr., arrived Thursday from Cincinnati, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. John Little, for about a month. The officers gave an informal hop Friday; nearly all the post people turned out and quite a number from Indianapolis. Music was by the 10th Infantry Band and was particularly fine. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman entertained at dinner on Friday night for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Miss Kathleen Cecil, Miss Gertrude Morian, Miss Le Roy Buck, Mrs. Arthur Brookes, Lieut. Luman Morgan, C. E. Swartz, J. B. Shuman and Frank L. Kennedy. Later the party attended the hop. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames were hosts at a bridge Saturday in honor of Mrs. Herman Lackman, of Cincinnati. Others present were Mrs. Greene, Col. and Mrs. Cecil, Major and Mrs. Van Vleet, Mrs. Lackman, Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbitts, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Conry, Capt. J. B. Gowen and Lieut. C. R. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morian, of Rochester, N.Y., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, for ten days, after which they are going to Minneapolis for two months to visit friends. Major and Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet entertained with a beautiful hop supper Friday night in honor of their son, Stewart, who expects to leave shortly for Springfield, Ill. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Crallé, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Conry, Misses Blossom Reed, Edna White, Frances Nash, Kathleen, Russell and Helen Cecil, Elizabeth Little, Louise and Le Roy Buck, Frances Burlinson, Capt. L. J. Owen, Lieutenants Lewis, Kennedy, Schick, Eichelberger, Shuman, Heidt, Roberts, Smalley, Morgan and Fitzmaurice. Mrs. R. C. Humber left Sunday for New York city, to remain about a month visiting her sister, Lieut. L. C. Rockwell, Gordon Catts and J. H. Stutesman entertained at supper after the hop on Friday at the bachelor mess quarters. Others present were Mrs. Arthur Eames, Miss Frances Rockwell, Mrs. Bessie Crane, Miss Scott, and Mr. Hendricks, of Indianapolis. Miss Edna White entertained with bridge on Wednesday night for Miss Gertrude Morian and Lieut. C. R. Lewis and E. G. Beuret, and later with dainty refreshments. Mrs. G. R. Cecil gave a luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. W. H. Coleman and Mrs. Ralph G. Stogdall, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Little, Mrs. Tebbitts, Mrs. Lackman, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Van Vleet, Mrs. Conry, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Owen. Luncheon was served at tables of four; on table was served entirely in Dresden, another in gold and white, and the third in Delft. Ferns and flowers to match adorned each table. Bridge whist was played.

Mrs. C. G. Sawtelle, who is permanently located in Indianapolis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Reed. Capt. G. M. Crallé was in Chicago from Friday until Sunday. Miss Elmer Allen, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil, left Thursday for her home. Capt. J. E. Morris, 6th Inf., recently promoted, left Friday to spend a two months' leave before starting to join his regiment in the Philippines. Shortly after



arriving here Lieutenant Morris was ordered back to Fort Gibson, Alaska, to testify before the civil courts and he remained there all of last winter and was only able to rejoin the regiment last October, so his tour of duty in the States has been decidedly short.

Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel gave a sewing bee Saturday afternoon to meet her mother, Mrs. B. O. Morian. Among those present were Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Tebbitts, Mrs. Hannah, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Buck. Later a contest in plastic modeling was held and Mrs. Greene was awarded the prize. Dainty refreshments were served. Lieut. A. J. White returned Sunday from a month's leave, spent in Pennsylvania with relatives and friends.

The post bridge tournament is thriving and great headway is being made. The scores are running very close. The following are the leading six couples, with their percentages: Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Conry, 750; Lieutenant and Miss Louise Buck, 745; Mrs. M. M. Garrett and Miss Russell Cecil, 718; Mrs. R. G. Caldwell and Mrs. W. L. Reed, 713; Capt. G. M. Crallé and J. B. Gowen, 676; Lieut. R. G. Caldwell and G. V. Heidt, 665. Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Coleman were guests of Mrs. Clarence Kenyon, of Indianapolis, on Thursday afternoon, to meet Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson, wife of the newly appointed ambassador to Mexico. Capt. J. T. Dean spent the week-end in Chicago. Miss Florence Malott entertained at dinner Sunday night at the University Club, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson. Those from the post were Mrs. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman.

The band forged ahead in the 10th Infantry Bowling League last week by winning the series from Co. E. Co. B got but two games from the M's, and the L's dropped two to the A's. The O's won the odd game from the G's, and the L's dropped two to the G's. The F's won two in their clash with the K's and the A's lost two to the L's. The D's applied the whitewash to the H's in their series. The game during the coming week will be the most exciting, as the band and the B's, tied for first during the whole season, will meet Tuesday night for the final struggle, and the large silver trophy presented by Saks and Co., of Indianapolis. The following is the standing of the teams to date, games won, lost and percentage: Band, 32, 4, .889; Co. B, 31, 5, .861; Co. D, 29, 13, .689; Co. M, 21, 15, .583; Co. E, 17, 19, .472; Co. F, 17, 19, .472; Co. G, 17, 19, .472; Co. K, 15, 21, .417; Co. C, 14, 22, .389; Co. H, 14, 22, .389; Co. I, 14, 22, .389; Co. A, 12, 24, .333; Co. L, 7, 29, .194.

#### NOTES FROM TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 5, 1910.

The Fort Dade children's school was organized by Mrs. Adna G. Clark and opened on Monday, Jan. 31, with Private Gilbert, 11th Co., C.A.C., as teacher. The following children were enrolled: First grade, Katherine LaVelle, Trixie Love and Marian Warner; second grade, Roberto Hereford and Adna Clarke; fifth grade, Bonita Clarke; seventh grade, Paul Clarke; ninth grade, Myrtle McCall.

Mrs. H. L. Steele and children are recovering from a severe attack of gripe.

The junior mine planter Major Forse is making the daily trip to Tampa while the government steamer Timothy Pickens is being overhauled for repairs, the Pickens having broken her propeller while making the return trip last Friday, the accident causing a delay of five hours.

The Fort Dade baseball team was organized last Saturday night at a meeting held in the post gymnasium, over which Capt. Adna G. Clarke, C.A.C., commanding officer, presided. Lieut. E. E. Bennett, C.A.C., athletic officer, was elected manager. Private Gilbert, 11th Co., C.A.C., was elected field manager and private McKie, 11th Co., was elected captain. The team gives promise of being a very fast one and started out by defeating its old-time rival, Fort De Soto, by a score of 17 to 1. The team is practicing daily and is anticipating a series of interesting matches with the Infantry and Cavalry troops during the encampment at Tampa for the Panama Canal celebration.

Dr. Hereford, Miss Hereford, Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Masters Roberto Hereford and Paul and Adna Clarke made a trip to Bradenton on the launch Pleasanton last Saturday. A court-martial was held at Fort De Soto on Feb. 1, of which Capt. M. M. Mills was president, Lieutenant McKie judge advocate, and Lieutenant Pirie counsel for the defense. Mrs. H. L. Warner and small daughter Katharine and son Harry came down from Tampa to spend the week-end with Captain Warner at the pilot station. Lieutenant Seybt is suffering from a severe attack of gripe.

Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford and Lieutenants Pirie and Bennett were returning from a trip to St. Petersburg last Sunday evening when their launch, the Pleasanton, became stranded on a sandbar, where they were obliged to remain until the incoming tide carried them off in safety and enabled them to reach Fort Dade about two o'clock next morning. Through the courtesy of Capt. H. L. Warner, of the pilot station, the officers of Fort Dade were enabled to attend Masonic lodge at Bradenton Friday evening. Fort Dade having no launch, Captain Warner made the trip on the pilot boat, the Pilot, accompanied by the following officers and Masons: Captain Thames, of the pilot station; Capt. Adna G. Clarke, Lieutenants Pirie, Bennett and Seybt. The occasion was the initiation of Lieutenant Pirie.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke will be in command of the troops sent to Tampa to take part in the Panama Canal celebration. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke gave a dinner last Thursday evening for Capt. Homer D. Grant, of the planter Schoeffel. The table was decorated with cream roses and antique brass candlesticks. The place cards were decorated with cross cannon in red and had appropriate limericks written by Mrs. Clarke. After dinner the party played bridge until near midnight, when light refreshments were served. The prize, a framed copy of one of Mrs. Clarke's photographic studies, was won by Lieutenant Seybt. The guests were Capt. Homer D. Grant, Dr. Hereford, Miss Hereford, Mrs. Steele, Lieutenants Seybt and Moon.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 3, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Herron arrived last week in a visit to their cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Mrs. Herron is now here, her husband having left for their Southern home. On Thursday evening Mrs. Graham entertained at a small but remarkably pretty bridge party for Mrs. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon, Surg. and Mrs. Kindelberger, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Carr, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Mary Turner and Surg. Harry W. B. Turner. On Saturday Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger made Mrs. Herron the motif for a pretty luncheon, enjoyed by Meses Herron, Graham, Dickens, Carr, Heiner, Turber, Bonaffon, Webb, Gatewood, Wilson and Anderson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson made Capt. and Mrs. Underwood the guests of honor at a small dinner aboard the Manila on Wednesday, when other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Turner and Capt. B. F. Tappan. Thursday night marked the third of a series of dinners given by P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb. The guests included Med. Dir. and Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Gray, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson and Captain Tappan.

Mrs. William S. Kuder, who has been seriously ill at the Hogan Hospital in Vallejo, has now quite recovered and has returned to her quarters at the naval hospital. Naval Constr. John D. Beuret, who was here for several days, has returned to Puget Sound yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Ward Ellis entertained a party of friends informally at their home in Vallejo on Sunday evening.

The Misses Morrison, of San Jose, have returned to their home after a stay at the Palace Hotel. While there they entertained at a large tea, complimentary to Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, who with Captain Buck has recently returned from the Philippines. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Ashburn, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Colonel Phister, Miss Phister, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty and others. Mrs. James R. Pourie returned on the Sheridan recently from Honolulu and is visiting in Monterey, awaiting the arrival of Captain Pourie on the Logan. Mrs. Thomas H. Barry

and Miss Barry will be "at home" at their quarters at Fort Mason on the Fridays of February. Albert McLemore left here on Sunday for Washington. Major McLemore is under treatment at the naval hospital here.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood gave a farewell dinner aboard the Independence on Tuesday for Civil Engr. and Mrs. Levenworth, who sail for Honolulu on Tuesday next. Other guests were Chaplain and Mrs. Fraser, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Turner, Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood and Capt. B. F. Tappan. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson entertained at a farewell dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, who leave shortly. Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon, Mrs. Turner and Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester made up the party at the bridge game later. The Andersons have packed up, ready to leave for Bremerton as soon as Captain Anderson's relief arrives. If his orders are delayed until near May, however, Mrs. Anderson will go East from here, as their son is to graduate this year at the Naval Academy. Midshipman Lorain Anderson visited this yard last summer.

Anxiety is being felt among the friends of Mrs. Tarkington Smith, mother of Mrs. Randolph Dickens, over her critical illness. She was stricken with paralysis here on Sunday. Her home is in Washington, D.C.

Asst. Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon is acting as head of the yards and docks department, pending the arrival of Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers, who is to succeed Civil Engr. Alfred C. Levenworth.

The majority of the torpedo boats under repair here sailed Thursday for San Diego, leaving the Lawrence Goldborough and Paul Jones here for further repairs. The distiller ship Iris accompanied them, but near Red Rock, about halfway, she was disabled by some minor difficulty with her machinery and a tug was despatched to her relief. The New Orleans received instructions to await further orders, although it had been understood that she would leave this week on her delayed cruise to the Orient, the remaining two boilers being retubed when she reached Cavite. The boilers will be retubed here, and she may not leave until March. The revenue cutter McCulloch came up on Feb. 1 to remain here a few days for an estimate of work required on her, which may be done at Mare Island. Similar estimates were made for the Bear a few weeks ago.

The new accounting system, under the direction of Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, went into effect here the first of the month.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 7, 1910.

Lieutenant White has completed his examinations at Fort Leavenworth, returning here for duty as post quartermaster last Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds have as their guest the former's mother, who arrived yesterday for an extended visit. Mrs. C. W. McMillan entertained at dinner last Wednesday night for Lieutenants Brown, Short, Shallenberger, Cole, Mrs. Briggs and Miss Amy Gilmore, of Omaha. Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 4th Inf., who has been on a two months' leave visiting in Chicago and the East, returned Thursday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dalton. Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Warfield and Lieutenant Short were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Simonds Friday night.

Lieutenants Churchill and James leave Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth for their examinations for promotion. Lieutenants Brown and Shallenberger were the Fort Crook guests at an afternoon tea, given by Miss Marian Patterson at her home in Omaha last Wednesday afternoon. Lieutenant Michaelis went to Chicago Thursday night to meet Mrs. Michaelis and infant son, who have been visiting Mrs. Michaelis' parents, in Lancaster, Pa., for the past three months. Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis reached here Saturday. Capt. J. W. Heavey, 11th Inf., from Fort Russell, has been in Omaha for the past few days inspecting the three companies of the Nebraska National Guard.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton entertained at dinner Friday night for Capt. Campbell E. Babcock. Miss Hillman entertained delightfully last Wednesday afternoon with a tea, at which all the officers and ladies of the garrison were present. Assisting were Mrs. Patten and Mrs. George Brown, who received; Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. White, who presided over the dainty refreshments, and the Misses Clarke, who served the punch. Music was furnished by a string orchestra.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., was a visitor in Omaha last week. He is now stationed at Des Moines, but was formerly on duty at department headquarters in Omaha, where he was prominent in social affairs.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 7, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Archie J. Harris were hosts at a charming dinner on last Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Boller. Lieutenant Boller has just received orders assigning him for duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and leaves Tuesday for his new station. Mrs. Harrison Price gave a very pretty farewell tea in honor of Mrs. Boller Monday afternoon. Mrs. Roberts poured tea.

Chaplain Pruden was awarded first prize for high individual score in bowling for months of December and January, his score being 238.

Lieut. F. P. Jackson gave an informal musicale and Welsh rabbit supper Saturday evening. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Lieut. and Miss Chamberlin, Capt. and Mrs. Saffarans, Captain Gibson and Lieutenant Cook.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew are receiving con-

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gratulations upon the arrival of a daughter Thursday morning, Jan. 20.

The regimental pistol team defeated the Covington team in a match held last week. Lieutenant Wright shot high score for the home team.

The Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Gullion last Thursday. Mrs. Gullion won the prize, a handsome embroidered linen table piece. A delicious grape fruit salad and sandwiches were served. On Thursday evening, the 3d, Lieutenant Jackson, Captain Gibson and Lieutenant Cook had as their guests for dinner Major and Mrs. Duncan. Mrs. Kay entertained the Bridge Club last Thursday. Mrs. Mathews won the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Boller and Mrs. Myers were guests for dinner at Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews Saturday evening. Mrs. Clement Wright gave a charming luncheon for eight Saturday afternoon. The daisy was the flower motif, carried out to perfection. Her guests were Miss Mansfield, Miss Franklin, Miss Kay, Mrs. Ball, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Marquart and Mrs. Downer.

Lieutenant Dickey spent the last week with Lieutenant Gullion, a classmate of his.

#### REGIMENTAL DINNER OF 30TH INFANTRY.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3, 1910.

The Fairmount Hotel was last night the scene of the celebration by the 30th Infantry of the ninth anniversary of the organization of that regiment.

The handsomely decorated table was laid in the red room. The number of officers present was thirty-five, which is a large percentage in these days. The dinner was exclusively regimental. Several officers were present from a distance and congratulatory telegrams were received from all absentees, showing the fraternal spirit of unity which pervades this splendidly efficient organization.

The colors and the regimental coat-of-arms were sent to the Fairmount yesterday afternoon, in charge of the color guard, which never left them until they were returned to the Presidio after the conclusion of the dinner. The regimental band played in the adjoining ballroom during the dinner. The coat-of-arms is a thirty-pointed star with a device indicating Philippine service, and the motto, "Our country, not ourselves," and it is familiarly and affectionately known to officers and enlisted men as "The 30th buzzsaw."

The 30th in its short lifetime has been commanded by a number of distinguished officers who are now retired—Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, Brig. Gen. William P. Rodgers, Brig. Gen. John J. O'Connell and, recently, Brig. Gen. E. B. Pratt. Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister is now in command of the regiment and presided at the dinner. Col. L. A. Lovering, who has never joined, is ordered to be retired Feb. 28. A list of toasts follows: The Commander-in-Chief; "The Day We Celebrate," Lieut. William A. Carleton; "Regimental History," Capt. Isaac Erwin; "Regimental Unity," Capt. Frank D. Ely; "Esprit de Corps," Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister; "Our Thirty-Pointed Star," Major J. P. O'Neil; "Our Obligation to Our Regiment," Capt. John L. Bond; "A Regimental Mess," Capt. Frank A. Wilcox; "Some Intolerable Conditions of the Service," Capt. James D. Reams; "Just a Few Remarks," Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty; "Hot Air," Lieut. Ode C. Nichols; "Selection and Elimination," Major Frederick B. Day; "Looking Forward—from the Goat's Viewpoint," Lieut. William H. Anderson; "Looking Backward," Lieut. Stuart A. Howard; "Things in General," Lieut. Bloxham Ward; "A Regimental Policy," Lieut. George R. Guild; "The Ladies," Lieut. Edgar L. Field. The responses were all happily appropriate to both subject and occasion, and the party broke up with many expressions of goodwill and with mutual felicitations upon the display of true regimental spirit.

THIRTIETH.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 5, 1910.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice returned Tuesday from Washington and New York, where she has spent the past three months. Mrs. James B. Henry, who has been ill at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, is convalescent. Mrs. Harry L. Cooper entertained Friday afternoon for the sewing club and on Saturday night Col. and Mrs. William B. Bannister entertained the Five Hundred Club. Lieut. Samuel A. Price entertained Friday evening for the officers' war party. The Evening Bridge Club met Thursday at Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser's.

Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler returned Tuesday after a five months' trip abroad. Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Honors were won by Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, lately arrived from Manila, has joined the 5th Battery at this garrison. George de G. Gullin, 28th Inf., who spent the past few weeks in New York, returned Tuesday. Mr. William A. Griffith, of Pittsburg, arrived Monday and is the guest of his brother, Major Thomas W. Griffith. Major and Mrs. Griffith entertained Wednesday at a theater party, followed by a dinner at the Radisson, Minneapolis, for Mr. Griffith. Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr on Sunday had at supper Col. and Mrs. Bannister, Major and Mrs. Griffith and Capt. and Mrs. Scherer.

Mrs. Herbert I. Harris left Wednesday for New York to spend the next few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Trott, wife of Capt. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf. At a bridge dinner given Tuesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. John H. Parker for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, of St. Paul, the honors were won by Colonel Raymond, Captain Farr, Lieutenant Gasser and Mrs. Raymond. George de G. Gullin, 28th Inf., who spent the past few weeks in New York, returned Tuesday. Mr. William A. Griffith, of Pittsburg, arrived Monday and is the guest of his brother, Major Thomas W. Griffith. Major and Mrs. Griffith entertained Wednesday at a theater party, followed by a dinner at the Radisson, Minneapolis, for Mr. Griffith. Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr on Sunday had at supper Col. and Mrs. Bannister, Major and Mrs. Griffith and Capt. and Mrs. Scherer.

Major Paul C. Hutton on Monday evening gave a supper, after



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the bridge tournament, for Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Col. and Mrs. Bannister, Capt. and Mrs. Farr, Capt. Roger O. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanlon and Lieutenants Walkup, Donist, Stokely and Reynolds. Among those attending the officers' ball given at the armory in St. Paul by the officers of the National Guard, on Wednesday, were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Hodges and Miss Hodges, Major and Mrs. William G. Gambrell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, Lieuts. J. C. Righter and G. H. Paine.

## FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 8, 1910.

Mrs. Terrence E. Murphy entertained the ladies of thearrison at afternoon tea to meet Mrs. Behr and Mrs. Eglin. Mrs. E. A. Stockton and small daughter arrived home last week. Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Murphy had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Francis J. Behr and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin. Mrs. L. S. Ryan was hostess at an afternoon tea for the ladies of the post. Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter entertained at dinner last Thursday evening for Major E. H. Hartnett, Lieut. and Mrs. F. J. Behr, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin and Dr. W. C. Lyon.

Mr. Morton Cheeseman, of Salt Lake City, is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. N. Campbell. Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin spent several days last week in Washington, D.C. Mrs. F. J. Behr has just returned from a short trip to New York city.

Athletic enthusiasm has not waned at all with the bad winter weather. Every morning the companies go for a walk or double time around the reservation and vicinity, or play leap-frog or some equally strenuous game for thirty minutes. The basketball teams have match games once a week. The officers take gymnasium exercise when the weather does not permit of long walks. The favorite sport at present is the game of volleyball, introduced by Capt. L. S. Ryan, at which Col. C. H. Hunter and Capt. L. S. Edwards vie for excellence. Lieut. R. I. McKinney excels in rope skipping, which requires skill and agility as well as endurance.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 4, 1910.

The new armory at Manti in the southern part of the state of Utah was recently completed, and on Jan. 27 the Governor of the state and his staff, together with a number of the officers from the post, went down for the dedication ceremonies. The stay lasted some three days and there were many social affairs in honor of the guests. The armory is for the use of the companies of the National Guard in that end of the state, and Co. F at Manti is the largest.

The improvements at the post are proceeding at a satisfactory rate, nearly all the officers' quarters being fitted now for the electric lights and finished with beautiful hardwood floors. The officers' quarters were built in the early seventies and although durable, and even artistic houses, they have been sadly lacking in the modern comforts. The changes being made are therefore most welcome.

The W.C.T.U. held its monthly meeting at Fort Douglas on Thursday last, and among the addresses was a very able though brief talk by Chaplain Clemens on "The Choice of a Friend." A number of the officers and ladies attended, as well as the soldiers.

Miss Katherine Judge has gone to Governors Island, where her sister, Mrs. John E. Woodward, is very ill.

## BORN.

BARTLETT.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1910, to 2d Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., and Mrs. Bartlett, a son, William Gordon.

BROWN.—Born at Denver, Colo., Feb. 4, 1910, a son, to the wife of Capt. Orville G. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

COLVIN.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. William M. Colvin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 2, 1910, a son.

FLEMING.—Born at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1910, a son, to the wife of Chaplain D. L. Fleming, 19th U.S. Inf.

HOPE.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1910, a daughter, Elizabeth Vernon, to the wife of Lieut. O. Hope, Coast Art., U.S.A.

McANDREW.—Born at Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 20, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf.

POWELL.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 4, 1910, a daughter, Marjorie Powell, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Leighton Powell, 18th U.S. Inf.

RADFORD.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1910, to Major Cyrus S. Radford, U.S. Marines, and Mrs. Radford, a daughter, Margaret Lewis.

SHAW.—Born at Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 16, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th U.S. Inf.

SHEPHERD.—Born at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 1, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d Field Art., U.S.A.

WHITMAN.—Born at Fort Barry, Cal., Jan. 23, 1910, a son, to the wife of Sergt. Major G. S. Whitman, Coast Art., U.S.A.

## MARRIED.

ARNOLD-BREWSTER.—At Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 3, 1910, Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Vivian Brewster.

BERRY-KNOX.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1910, Miss Georgia Knox to Mr. Harry Smith Berry, formerly second lieutenant, 13th U.S. Cav., who resigned in 1909.

COOPER-BAKER.—At Atlantic City, N.J., Feb. 5, 1910, Miss Charlotte Carter Baker, daughter of Capt. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., retired, and Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, M.H.C., U.S.A.

FARINE-BONNER.—At Warrington, Fla., Feb. 3, 1910, Miss Bessie Bonner, daughter of Ord. Sergt. Richard Bonner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bonner, to Mr. William Farine.

KING-MOODY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28, 1910, Lieut. Edgar King, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Susan Nickerson Moody, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Moody, U.S.A., retired.

WAYLAND-HILLIARD.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., Feb. 4, 1910, Miss Margaret Hilliard to Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th U.S. Cav.

## DIED.

ATKINSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1910, Mrs. Helen H. Atkinson, mother of Paymr. Frank H. Atkinson, Jr., U.S.N.

CATTRON.—Died Jan. 15, 1910, at Wasco, Ore., Mrs. E. S. Cattron, sister of Mrs. H. C. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 15th U.S. Cav.

CLAUDE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1910, Mrs. Herbert Claude, daughter of Major George A. Arms, U.S.A., retired.

GARDNER.—Died, suddenly, of pneumonia, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Persis Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gardner, and sister of Mrs. Roger Welles.

GARVEY.—Died in Hong Kong, China, Dec. 14, 1909, Frank H. Garvey, boatswain in the U.S. Navy.

FOLEY.—Died at marine barracks, naval station, Oulebra, Porto Rico, Jan. 14, 1910, 1st Sergt. Alexander J. Foley, U.S.M.C.

HOWELL.—Died at New York city, Feb. 8, 1910, Rev. Dr. Richard Lewis Howell, a nephew of the late Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U.S.N.

HYLAND.—Died at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 27, 1910, John, infant son of Lieut. John J. Hyland, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Hyland.

JEFFRIES.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1910, Capt. of Engrs. John E. Jeffries, U.S.E.C.S., retired.

MARSTON.—Died at Merion Station, Pa., John Marston, son of the late Rear Admiral John Marston, and grandfather of 2d Lieut. John Marston 3d, U.S.M.C.

MUNROE.—Died at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 7, 1910, Mr. John P. Munroe, father of 1st Lieut. John E. Munroe, C.A.C., U.S.A.

SHARP.—Died at Washington, D.C., Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., father of Ensign Alexander Sharp, Jr., U.S.N.

WALKER.—Died at Rocky Mount, Va., Feb. 7, 1910, Mrs. C. M. Walker, mother Major of M. L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

WOODWARD.—Died at Fort Jay, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1910, Elise Woodward, daughter of Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

### 10TH NEW YORK TROUBLES.

The court of inquiry, of which Col. John H. Foote, 14th N.Y., was president, and Capt. L. W. Stotesbury, 7th N.Y., was judge advocate, appointed to examine into the conditions in the 2d Battalion of the 10th Infantry generally, made a most exhaustive report, and its findings, opinion and recommendations cover sixty pages in G.O. 5, A.G.O., Feb. 7, 1910, which publishes the proceedings. In the opinion of the court the condition of existing in the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, was one of disorganization.

The court said, in part: "At the time Colonel Pruyn assumed command of the regiment, there were orders in force, issued by his predecessor, providing for the inspection of drills, the rendering of monthly reports, and the conduct of officers' schools. The enforcement of these orders would have kept the C.O. informed of the instruction and discipline of the organizations of his command and helped to secure and maintain efficiency. These orders were not enforced by Colonel Pruyn, nor was provision otherwise made for the instruction of officers or the inspection and supervision of the drills, so that the system of instruction enjoined by orders and regulations was not observed and the commanding officer was without information in respect to the condition and efficiency of his command."

"It is the opinion of the court, upon the facts adduced, that Col. John I. Pruyn is lacking in capacity and general fitness for the Service and incapable of performing the duties of his office as commanding officer, 10th Infantry."

The court further recommended, among other things, that Colonel Pruyn and Capt. W. B. Coats be ordered before a board of examination, to pass on their capacity and general fitness for the Service, and that the resignation of Capt. Edward Oliver be accepted.

When the report of the court was submitted to the Governor, the latter consulted with Adjutant General Henry and with members of the State Militia Council, and the result was that it was decided to obtain from Colonel Pruyn a statement of his side of the case. Colonel Pruyn replied at some length, detailing his connection with the situation, in which he declared the recommendation of the court that he be sent before an examining board would be a grave injustice to him. His defense apparently impressed the Governor to such an extent that in his memorandum the Governor reverses the action of the court of inquiry regarding Colonel Pruyn.

The Governor also reverses the ruling of the court on the procedure to be taken regarding Captain Coats and the acceptance of the resignation of Captain Oliver. Of Company C, deciding that Captain Oliver has been guilty of such his methods in connection with company records that he shall be court-martialed as well as Captain Coats, and Musician E. C. Crear is also to be court-martialed for false swearing.

What is surprising to officers who are conversant with the rotten condition of affairs which has existed in the organization for some time, is the fact that Colonel Pruyn, after appearing before the Court of Inquiry, and being examined, and cross-examined by that body, was after the court had submitted its report, allowed to make an ex-parte statement in writing to the Governor, and at the request of the latter, through Adjutant General Henry. That the Governor should have preferred to have been guided by this ex-parte statement, from an officer held to be incompetent, rather than act on the recommendation of a most competent and conscientious court of inquiry, is also considered a very surprising action when the good of the Service is considered.

It is known that powerful influences at Albany were working to save Colonel Pruyn, but officers hardly expected quite so radical a move on the political chess board. The best officer in the organization to bring it up to the standard, in the opinion of some competent to judge, is Lieut. Col. Charles E. Davis.

The latter, however, is not popular at the seat of government because of some political moves he made before the reelection of the Governor, being openly against the latter, and while he was a member of the Governor's staff.

It is hoped that the necessary reform will be forthcoming, but there are those who predict that it won't.

The following tours of duty for the militia of New Hampshire are ordered for the year 1910: The Coast Artillery Corps will encamp at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N.H., from Sept. 3 to 10, inclusive. The 1st Regiment of Infantry will encamp at Concord, on the state camp ground, for five days, Sept. 12 to 16, inclusive. Troop A, Cavalry, will encamp at state camp ground, Concord, for five days, Sept. 12 to 16, inclusive, marching from their home station to Concord, bivouacking en route to and from this tour of duty. Battery A, Field Art., will hold its encampment, Sept. 12 to 16, inclusive, at some locality to be selected and approved by the

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has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as



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Adjutant General, where practice with field pieces may be safely conducted. The Signal Corps will encamp at Concord with the 1st Regiment. The Hospital Corps detachment attached to the 1st Regiment will encamp with that organization.

The commissioners of Allegheny county, Pa., have appropriated the sum of \$85,000 for the purchase of a site for an armory for Battery B, Field Art., the money to become available as soon as the State Armory Board allots a sufficient sum for the erection of the building.

Mr. Henry Sampson, Jr., of Troop One, Squadron A, of New York, will give a talk to the members of the squadron on his South African hunting trip, on Friday night, Feb. 18, at the armory, during a smoker. The talk will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Comptroller William A. Prendergrast, of New York city, will review the 23d N.Y., on Saturday night, Feb. 26.

At the annual inspection and muster of the 71st N.Y. for the War Department and state in the armory on Feb. 3, the regiment paraded 864 officers and men, and had twenty-five absentees. This shows the large net gain of sixty-six in membership over last year, when the figures were 797 present and twenty-six absent. The armory throughout was found to be in fine condition, great improvement was shown in the care of books and papers, while the state property was cared for in an excellent manner. The regiment worked hard to meet the demands of the inspection, and the praise by the inspecting officers was certainly well earned. The figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Field and staff	17	0	17
Non-com. staff	11	0	11
Hospital Corps	14	1	15
Band	11	0	11
Company A	56	5	61
Company B	75	2	77
Company C	79	6	79
Company D	59	3	62
Company E	72	0	72
Company F	66	0	66
Company G	68	1	69
Company H	60	2	62
Company I	62	1	63
Company K	103	0	103
Company L	54	2	56
Company M	59	2	61
Totals	864	25	889

Vice-President James S. Sherman has accepted an invitation for a review of the 71st N.Y. in its armory in New York city for Monday night, April 11. Co. D, 71st N.Y., appreciating the services of Lieut. Frank R. Potter, have presented him with a saber and belt. He has performed 100 per cent. of duty for fifteen years, is a Spanish War veteran and a crack rifle shot. Company M will go on a practice march up in Westchester county on Feb. 22.

At the annual muster and inspection of the 1st Battery, N.Y.N.G., Capt. John F. O'Ryan, a few days since, four officers

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and 104 men were present, and only one man was absent out of 109 on the roll. The battery shows a net gain of seven members since the muster of 1909. The inspection was a very creditable one. Mr. Mitchell, President of the Board of Aldermen, will review the battery Feb. 15.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has selected reviewing officers for the three battalion reviews to be held in his command, as follows: Major O. B. Bridgman, of Squadron A, for the 1st Battalion, March 17; Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d Regiment, for the 2d Battalion, on March 25, and Capt. H. H. Sheen, Coast Art., U.S.A., will review the 3d Battalion on March 29.

#### 7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

The Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York city, took his first review on the night of Feb. 7 when he visited the 7th Regiment armory as the guest of Brevet Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton, colonel of the regiment, and his officers. The Mayor was attended by a staff of twenty of the most prominent city officers, the like of which had never made up a civic reviewing party before, and His Honor was profoundly impressed with the magnificent military display he witnessed.

The honorary staff of the Mayor consisted of the following: John Purroy Mitchell, President Board of Aldermen; John A. Benschel, Commissioner Board of Water Supply; Kingsley L. Martin, Commissioner Department of Bridges; Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner Department of Correction; Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner Department of Docks and Ferries; William A. Prendergast, Ernest J. Lederle, Mayor's Aide; and Commissioner Department of Health; Charles B. Stover, Commissioner Department of Parks; William H. Edwards, Commissioner Department of Street Cleaning; Lawson Purdy, President and Commissioner Department of Taxes; Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner Department of Water, Gas and Electricity; Rhineland Waldo, Fire Commissioner; Archibald K. Watson, Corporation Counsel; William P. Baker, Commissioner of Police; John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner; Cyrus C. Miller, President Borough of the Bronx; Alfred E. Steers, President Borough of Brooklyn; George McAneny, President Borough of Manhattan; Lawrence Gresser, President Borough of Queens; George Cromwell, President Borough of Richmond, and Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. Kipp, retired. His Honor served some years ago as a major on the 2d Brigade staff, while Commissioner Baker served his time in Co. E, of the 7th.

Mayor Gaynor had received other invitations to review commands, but it was certainly befitting that he should first choose the 7th—the model organization—which has furnished hundreds of officers to the Army and Navy and the National Guard, not only of New York, but that of other states, many of them rising to the highest rank in the Service. The 7th, as long as the oldest officers can remember, has set the pace which other organizations have strived to emulate, and to their lasting benefit. The evidence of this is undisputed, and when a 7th Regiment graduate is a C.O. in another organization you will not find it wanting in proper military spirit, discipline and general efficiency.

The regiment turned out in its gray uniform, with white trousers, being equalized by Adjutant Falls into twelve companies of twenty-four solid files each, General Appleton being in command. The battalion commanders were Majors R. McLean, F. G. Landon and J. E. Schuyler. The latter made his first appearance in his new office, as did also Capt. J. R. Stewart, of Co. B, Lieut. W. S. Covell as O.O. of the provisional company—M, and Battalion Sergt. Major C. P. Loeser. It is almost unnecessary to mention that none of the four showed the slightest sign of stage fright.

It was a grand and inspiring sight to see the regiment form in line of masses and to witness the splendid steadiness of the men, the uniformity in executing the manual and the precise marching movements during the passage, and later, when the regiment formed line for parade and executed a close order drill, the bugle sounding the commands. There is one point, however, the regiment could well improve upon, and that is in the execution of order arms. The butts are grounded too heavily, and the D.R. prescribes that the pieces be lowered without shock. This is much more essential in the new rifles than in the old, and a much better effect is produced by the noiseless order, begun by the 71st, than in the old bang of the butts on the floor.

At the conclusion of the parade the members, entitled to the state decoration for long and faithful service for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten years, were ordered to the front, where Mayor Gaynor reviewed each line. At the conclusion of the military ceremonies the reviewing party and several other special guests were entertained by General Appleton and his officers at a collation in the veterans' room. Here General Appleton formally introduced His Honor and referred briefly to the long record of the regiment and its prompt compliance with orders on every occasion. The Mayor was given the most hearty applause when he arose to respond and spoke of the pleasure it had given him to review the famous command and how its fine display had impressed him. He also said that he hoped the day would never come when he should have to call on the military to uphold the police, but if he ever had to do so he was fully convinced as to the loyalty of the 7th and the discretion of its officers, as well as of other officers of the Guard. The Mayor also pointed out that the police were in no sense a military body, but a civic body, pure and simple. Interesting remarks were also made by Mr. Mitchell, Commissioner Baker, Mr. Edwards, and others. Col. J. N. Allison, U.S.A., and Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, N.Y., were among the guests.

#### 9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Some comment has been caused recently in National Guard circles on account of the number of captains who have resigned from the 9th N.G.N.Y. Five officers of that grade have resigned during the past year, and it has been rumored that the additional work caused by changing the regiment from Infantry to Coast Artillery has been the cause. It may be said that this rumor was supplemented some time ago by one to the effect that the regiment was to be reduced to a battalion, both of which are utterly groundless.

The Journal has given no credence to either, for the reason that the 9th holds a peculiar place in the National Guard of this state, both from the standpoint of efficiency and discipline, and also for the character of both its commissioned and enlisted personnel.

The five captains who have resigned are Captains Pollard, Tompkins, Conley, Bosca and Kenyon. At a recent review of the regiment these officers were present upon invitation of the commanding officer. In the case of Captains Pollard and Bosca, the former has removed his residence to Nyack, N.Y., while the latter is located in business and has his residence at Rockville Center, L.I. Captain Tompkins retired after a service of twenty-five years in the regiment, his reason for taking the step being that he also removed from the city and now resides at White Plains, N.Y. Captains Conley and Kenyon resigned for the reason that their respective business made it impossible to give the time necessary to command a company after the fashion they feel a militia company should be run.

A prominent officer of the district, when asked about its rumored reduction, said: "That rumor is too silly to discuss; it might be well, however, for the committee who has it in charge to glance at the military law of the state; if they were to do so they would find no mention of a Coast Artillery regiment there, accordingly it would be extremely difficult to reduce something that does not exist. The Coast Artillery is organized as a corps, and the disbandment of any company or companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, granting that such a thing is even contemplated, which, in itself, is absolutely ridiculous, would in no way affect the commanding officer or field officers of a district. Companies are assigned to districts and under the Dick bill the organization of the Coast Artillery must conform to that of the U.S. Army. In the Army there is no regimental or battalion organization in the Coast Artillery, except a provisional one for ceremonies, Infantry drill purposes, etc. In the Organized Militia the same provisional organization is maintained. Should the War Department add or withdraw three or four companies of Coast Artillery to or from

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the Southern Artillery District of New York, it would in no way affect the district or post commanders of that district.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant General Sadler, of New Jersey, under date of Feb. 4, 1910, publishes an important executive order signed by Governor Fort on that date, which says:

"In a proceeding to test the constitutionality of the second section of the Act approved March 2, 1909, relative to the retirement of the commissioned officers of the National Guard, the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of Campbell vs. Gilkyson, has lately determined that the order retiring Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell was in excess of authority conferred by said act; and General Campbell, having applied for a revocation of said order that he may reassume his command, it is hereby directed:

"1. That Col. Edwin W. Hine, 5th Inf., who was, by G.O. No. 3, Headquarters Division, dated April 7, 1909, assigned to the temporary command of the 1st Brigade, in pursuance of G.O. No. 12, Office of the A.G., April 1, 1909, is hereby relieved from such command and directed to report to his home station for duty. The major general commanding the division will issue the necessary orders to carry the provisions of this paragraph into effect.

"2. Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell will, upon the issuance of the proper order of the major general commanding the division, assume the command of the 1st Brigade."

Major General Wanser will review the 22d Regiment, N.G. N.Y. in its armory Monday night, Feb. 21.

#### WASHINGTON.

It is the intention to encamp all troops of the state of Washington for a period of fifteen days, the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps going into camp at the Puget Sound Artillery District in July, and the Medical Department, Signal Corps, Cavalry and 2d Infantry going into camp at American Lake in August. In order that all the troops of this state may have full fifteen days' encampment no longer pay can be allowed officers. The state funds for this purpose are sufficient to pay differential pay to all enlisted men, and this department rather than attend a ten days' camp instead of fifteen desires an expression of opinion from the active officers in this connection. The Government will pay all officers Regular Army officers' pay for full fifteen days. Enlisted men of the Washington National Guard are to be supplied with the russet leather Army shoe at a cost of \$2.90 per pair. One-half of the cost of the shoes is to be deducted from the camp pay of enlisted men, and one-half will be paid by the state. The men will retain the shoes after camp. Shoes will only be provided for the men who perform camp duty.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces a uniform course of instruction for officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, covering a period of three years, to be taken up at once. All officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are required to take this course, and at the close of each annual instruction period examinations will be held, and the names of officers who have attained such proficiency as to fit them for instructors will be published in orders. On successful completion of the entire course, a suitable certificate will be awarded. The qualifying mark at each annual examination shall not be less than an average of 75 per cent. on the subjects under consideration. On application to the C.O., Coast Art. Corps, enlisted men, C.A.C., will be authorized to take this course, under such conditions as the C.O. may prescribe.

A revised table of pay issued a short time since, allows enlisted men a chance to obtain additional pay for marksmanship. Men qualifying as sharpshooters will be allowed 25 cents per day additional and for expert riflemen and expert pistol

shots 50 cents additional. Coast Artillerymen for qualification as gunners, second class, 25 cents; first class, 40 cents; as gun pointers, gun commanders, second class observers, chief planters and chief observers, 75 cents; as plotters, first class observers and enroute electricians, \$1 will be allowed. No enlisted man shall receive pay for more than one of these qualifications.

Mechanics will receive \$1.75 per day instead of \$2. First sergeants and quartermaster sergeants will receive \$2.50 as before. Bandmen will be paid \$4 per day. The pay of sergeants will be \$2, corporals \$1.75 and privates \$1.50.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. M. W.—Your data as to dates of enlistment should be more complete to enable us to answer your query.

R. E. E. asks: Give boundary lines and state acreage embraced in what is called "The Wilderness," Va., where the battles of Chancellorsville and Wilderness were fought by Army of the Potomac and Army of Northern Virginia. Answer: The Wilderness is a region of dwarfed woods and tangled undergrowth lying south of the Rapidan River and extending for about fifteen miles from east to west and ten miles from north to south, the nature of the ground being such as to render cavalry operations almost impossible.

E. C. D.—For information concerning the Regular Army and Navy Union address M. J. Hackett, Adjutant General, 3619 Warder, st., N.W., Washington, D.C.

J. T. T.—Admiral Dewey's address is Washington, D.C. To obtain information as to the enlisted man of the Navy, address your query to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., and not the Admiral.

G. C. L. asks: If a soldier, having been granted permission by the Adjutant General to take a Civil Service examination, takes the examination and passes, and receives appointment, does he have to purchase his discharge in order to take the appointment in the Civil Service, or is he discharged by favor? Answer: Must apply for discharge by purchase.

AUSTRIAN asks: (1) Trooper who will be discharged in May, 1910, desires to know if he as an Austrian deserter (providing his furlough for visiting Europe be granted) will be molested by Austrian military officials? (2) As I have not obtained citizenship papers, am I entitled to a passport to enter foreign countries under American protection? (3) Does three years' service in American Army entitle me to citizenship, if so, where would I apply for it? Answer: (1) Undoubtedly you would be arrested and would have to pay the penalty. (2) Passports are for citizens only. (3) In any state where you may reside for one year after receipt of honorable discharge you may obtain citizenship papers from the county clerk's office.

G. C. S. asks: (1) In case a soldier desires to take up a Civil Service position in the Philippine Islands, at the expiration of his term of service, can he be discharged over there? (2) How much time is necessary for one to have to serve on his present enlistment before he can procure a transfer to another regiment to go to the islands? (3) Give list of regiments of Infantry going to the islands in 1911, and approximate date for the sailing of each. Answer: (1) Yes. (2) There is no rule about it. It lies in the discretion of your C.O. (3) Probably the 13th, 15th, 24th and 2d regiments of Infantry, and possibly the 8th and 7th regiments of Cavalry.

G. A. J. asks: (1) Should the place of enlistment be entered in the remarks on the back of a discharge certificate? (2) Should the remark, "Entitled to travel pay," be placed in the remarks on the back of a discharge certificate. Answer: (1) and (2) Your C.O. ought to be able to answer this. You might ask the A.G. through military channels.



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## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 7, 1910.

Lieut. C. H. Morrow, of Fort McKenzie, Wyo., is the guest of friends at the post and in the city. Mrs. Manus McCloskey entertained twenty-eight guests at a pretty bridge party Tuesday evening.

The Army Y.M.C.A. Reds played the Co. F basketball team at Independence, Mo., Tuesday night, winning by a score of 29 to 23.

Mrs. C. N. Murphy entertained Thursday with a tea for her sister, Mrs. Goodwin, of Detroit, Mich., who takes a leading part in Rose Stahl's company, now playing in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Peck, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the guest of her son, Capt. E. D. Peck. Mrs. E. D. Peck entertained informally Monday afternoon for Miss Kate Goodrich, of the Soldiers' Home, who will leave shortly for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger entertained Saturday evening with a beautifully appointed dinner for Col. and Mrs. William Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell and Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Jones.

The 3d Battalion barracks caught fire about ten o'clock Saturday night, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Woodruff entertained with a charming dinner party Friday evening, previous to the hop, for Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell, Miss Atkinson, sister of Mrs. Baltzell, and Capt. Stuart Heintzelman. Mrs. Woodruff was hostess at a pretty bridge party Wednesday afternoon.

A marriage of much interest to residents of the post was celebrated Jan. 27 at Hamburg, Ark., when Mr. William Neely and Miss Harriett Heston were united in marriage at the home of the bride. Mr. Neely is the eldest son of the late Dr. S. F. Neely, of Leavenworth, who was a surgeon in the U.S. Army during the Civil War, and is a brother of Mrs. Calvert, wife of Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, and of Mrs. Holmes, wife of Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, of Fort Sheridan. Mr. and Mrs. Neely will be at home near Hamburg, where the former is on a large ranch.

Mrs. E. D. Peck and Mrs. Clarence O'Sherrill were among the guests at a delightful Kensington given in the city Thursday by Mrs. James C. Lysle. Miss Floyd Robinson, of Topeka, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell. Lieut. and Mrs. James E. Fehet, who have arrived from Fort D. A. Russell, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Ealey. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kuhn, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsey, Lieut. W. B. Graham and R. P. Howell, jr., were among those from the post who heard Tetrazzini in Kansas City Wednesday evening. Mrs. Murphy, widow of the late Capt. J. C. Murphy, who has been spending the past year with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Richard Sprague, of North Leavenworth, has gone to San Francisco, Cal., to join her mother and Mrs. Yost. Capt. and Mrs. Sherrill and Mrs. Hanna attended the Willis Wood theater in Kansas City Saturday, followed by a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore.

Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aid to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, who has tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army, to take effect upon the expiration of a four months' leave, is a most popular officer, and his resignation will be a surprise to his friends in Kansas. He is listed as a private in Co. I, of the famous 20th Kansas Volunteers, in June, 1895, and served as sergeant and quartermaster sergeant until March, 1899, when he was appointed a second lieutenant, followed by his promotion to first lieutenant, which rank he held until mustering out of the regiment in October, 1899. Lieutenant Mitchell took part in the many fights in which his regiment engaged during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 40th U.S. Volunteers in January, 1901. He was selected from among the many applicants by General Funston to accompany him on the famous journey which terminated in the capture of the leader Emilio Aguinaldo. In June, 1901, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the 22d U.S. Infantry, resigned in May, 1902, and was immediately appointed first lieutenant in the 12th Infantry, to date from Feb. 2, 1900. Lieutenant Mitchell is now serving his second detail as aid to General Funston. While Lieutenant Mitchell regrets leaving the Service, his friends will be glad to learn that he is to engage in civil pursuits in connection with a long-established business at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

## MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1910.

On Monday afternoon the Reading Club met at Miss Bowers's, aunt of Lieutenant Davis. Topics of the day were discussed and tea was served. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Greenleaf entertained Miss Fleming, guest of Mrs. Hill, at a tea. Many of the post people were present. Tuesday evening Mrs. Burt gave a dinner for ten in honor of Madam Dent, mother of Colonel Dent, 14th Inf. Others present were Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Gose, Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner, Miss Gunner and Lieutenant Blumel.

Tuesday evening tableaux of Gibson's "Widow" pictures were given in Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the Choral Society. Miss Betty Paulding took the part of the widow, assisted by Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Mason and Miss Nora Paulding. Lieutenants Knox, Maghee, Nelson, Davis and Mr. McCammon. A delicious supper was served afterward at Mrs. Patterson's. The pictures were pronounced a decided success. On Wednesday Mrs. Hill gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Fleming, her guest for the past week. Those present were Mrs. Greenleaf, Gose, Maghee, Gunner, Knox, Mitchell and Miss Nora Paulding.

On Wednesday afternoon the Army Relief Society met at

Mrs. Miller's to elect new officers for the coming year. Mrs. Paulding was elected president. Mrs. Maxey treasurer and Mrs. Patterson secretary. On Wednesday evening the Five Hundred Club met at Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford's. After cards delicious refreshments were served. On Wednesday Mrs. Nelson gave a luncheon in honor of Madam Dent, guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Burt. The color scheme was violet. Those present were Madam and Mrs. Dent, Madam Cochran, Madam Mason, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Alford and Mrs. Shelton. Friday afternoon Mrs. Moorman entertained with bridge in honor of Miss Kent, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Miller. The first prize was won by Miss Louise Waller, a doiley press; the consolation was cut for and won by Mrs. Alford, a skirt and coat hanger. Delicious refreshments were served. Those present were Mrs. Patterson, Knox, Nelson, McCammon, French, Alford, Shelton, the Misses Waller, Paulding, Kent and Gunner.

On Friday evening the regimental basketball team defeated the Y.M.C.A. of Watertown with a score of 24 to 17.

Saturday evening Mrs. Knox entertained with bridge. First prize was won by Madam Cochran, a cut-glass compote; Lieutenant Rutherford captured the gentlemen's first prize, a brass desk stand. Mrs. Paulding gave a doiley press for a short visit with relatives and is then going to Florida. Lieutenant Patterson was suddenly called away by the illness of his mother, who underwent a serious operation under Dr. Finney, of Baltimore. She is rapidly recovering. Miss Elizabeth Kent, of Troy, N.Y., has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Miller, for the past week.

Chief Electrician Erk, who fell from a telephone pole, fractured his skull and broke his collar bone, is still living and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2, 1910.

Among this week's arrivals in the city are Lieut. George C. Alexander, of the revenue cutter Bear, and Mrs. Alexander, who are at the Union Square. Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Nazro, of the Navy, arrived from the Orient on the Manchurian on Sunday. He has just completed a tour at Cavite and expects to be ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry was banqueted on the night of Jan. 28 by the University Club at its new home at the corner of California and Powell streets. Mrs. Charles L. Foster left on Jan. 29 for a visit to her home in New Orleans, before sailing for the islands in March to join her husband. Major Gen. George F. Weston is so far recovered that he is again taking an interest in athletics, witnessing the ball game on Saturday.

Major and Mrs. Frederick R. Day, of Fort Mason, have as their guest Miss Enright, a niece of Mrs. Day. They gave a dinner in her honor on Thursday night, the Presidio being represented by Lieut. O. B. Elliott, W. H. Anderson and G. E. M. Kelly. Capt. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Ward and Miss Kathleen Farrell were also present. Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., gave a delightful bridge party at the Presidio on Thursday, after which the party witnessed the weekly dress parade. Mrs. Jack Kullman was hostess at a box party to witness a performance of Professor Napoleon on Thursday night, the honored guest being her sister, Mrs. Shillock. Others of the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, Lieutenant, Mrs. Isaac Erwin and Lieutenant Ward, from Fort Mason. Mrs. Kullman and Mrs. Shillock were the guests of Mrs. Erwin on Thursday night, returning to Benicia on Friday.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf., is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Shaw at Santa Barbara on Jan. 10. Major Philip G. Wales was the dinner guest of his brother-in-law, Lieut. P. W. Beck, and Mrs. Beck, on Saturday night. Major Wales is stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Mr. Neal, father of Lieut. Carrol W. Neal, arrived recently from the East and will spend some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Neal. Chaplain George H. Jones returned from a business trip to his ranch in Mendocino county on Monday. Capt. William H. Brooks, Med. Corps, returned Sunday from Fort Detrick, N.C. Paul W. Beck will be entertained by the Commonwealth Club at the St. Francis next Saturday, preceding a lecture he will give before that club on aerial navigation. Among the recent acquisitions to the garrison are Lieuts. Robert E. M. Goodrick, Harry K. Rutherford and Louis D. Pepin, all Coast Artillery Corps.

The arrival of the stork at the quarters of Chaplain D. L. Fleming, 19th Inf., at the Presidio at two a.m. yesterday morning, caused a commotion in officers' row. Mrs. Fleming was taken to the McNutt hospital. She had barely arrived at the hospital when a ten-pound boy put in an appearance.

## FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Feb. 1, 1910.

The cotillon planned for Saturday, Jan. 29, has been postponed to Saturday, Feb. 5, on account of the many disabilities among various members of the garrison. A small hop was enjoyed by a select number of the garrison on Saturday evening in lieu of the larger dance. Refreshments were served in the hop room, instead of at the club, as is customary. Lieutenant Collins returned from Denver in time to attend. He had been present at the Greer wedding in that city in the capacity of usher.

Aside from the hop the post has been enlivened by a most delightful small luncheon and three dinners. Miss Collins gave the luncheon, to which all the young ladies of the garrison were asked, on Monday last. The afternoon was spent in chat and the creation of a number of cotillon favors. On Thursday evening three dinners were partaken of. Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday entertained Mr. and Mrs. Habegger and Chaplain and Miss Brennan. It was a most pleasant little affair. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Ness gave a delightful dinner of eight, Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Barnum and Lieut. and Mrs. Carson being the guests. A large turkey was the pièce de résistance. A jolly game of bridge was enjoyed afterward. The bachelors of the garrison and one or two married men dined at Capt. and Mrs. Cowin's. The affair was in honor of Captain Cowin's birthday. The table decorations were red.

## THE ARMY.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 672 and 673.

## THE NAVY.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Feb. 8. Later changes will be found on another page.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Sailed Feb. 7 from Hampton Roads, Va., to sea for gun trials.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Keeps Its Friends

One of the noteworthy facts regarding Ballardvale is that those who like it to-day like it to-morrow. Nature gives us Ballardvale pure and wholesome, possessing its own peculiar merit based on its remarkable properties of softness, lightness and freedom from injurious mineral constituents. We pass it on to you as Nature gives it to us.

## Ballardvale Spring Water

The Ballardvale Springs Co., Boston, Mass.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. On the target grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. On the target grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. On the target grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. On the target grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived Feb. 3 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (sloop). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Arrived Feb. 3 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet shifted his flag from the Tennessee to the California on Feb. 5, and the latter vessel will continue as flagship of the Pacific Fleet until further notice. The California, South Dakota, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania are scheduled to leave Honolulu on Feb. 8 for San Francisco, where they should arrive about Feb. 15, to give liberty, and thence to Santa Barbara Channel for target practice. Upon the completion of target practice the vessel will proceed to their respective "home" navy yards for repairs. It is the intention to place the West Virginia and Maryland in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for extensive alterations to their machinery. Prior to the departure of the Pacific Fleet from Honolulu the Tennessee and Washington will be detached from the fleet and will proceed without delay to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to prepare for the trip to the River Plate.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gillmore. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Jan. 27 at Manila, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

## Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

OALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Emory F. Clement. At Hong Kong, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. On cruise up Yangtze River.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Brown. At Cavite, P.I.



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Absolutely Fireproof

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William C. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

#### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne, jr. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. William Fremgen. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED**

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Whitton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Arrived Feb. 7 at Coronel, Chile. The Arethusa is en route to the Atlantic Coast via the Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Feb. 5 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Feb. 5 at Boston, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Feb. 4 from Honolulu for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DURBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived Feb. 5 at Pensacola, Fla., for the Mardi Gras celebration. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon completion of the duty at Pensacola the vessel will proceed to Tampa, Fla., to arrive on Feb. 11, for the Panama Canal celebration. The Durbuque will leave Tampa about Feb. 27 to resume duty in West Indian waters.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz. Arrived Feb. 4 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerf. Sailed Feb. 4 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Sailed Feb. 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Ensign Anthony J. James. Sailed Feb. 4 from Honolulu for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Moriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Bocas del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adam-

son, master. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Arrived Feb. 8 at Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Upon the completion of the duty at Mobile the vessel will proceed to Tampa, Fla., to arrive on Feb. 11, for the Panama Canal celebration. The vessel will remain at Tampa until Feb. 27, when she will proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., touching at Hampton Roads en route.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Feb. 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the New Orleans, the vessel will proceed to the Asiatic Station.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The remains of the late Ambassador from Brazil to the United States, Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, will be embarked on board the Mayflower at 1910 navy yard, Washington, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1910, and the vessel will then proceed to Hampton Roads, where the remains will be transferred to the North Carolina. The latter vessel will then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, where she should arrive about March 14, 1910. The North Carolina will remain in southern waters until the arrival of the other vessels that are to visit Argentine waters in May.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the navy station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Arrived Feb. 8 at New Orleans, La., for the Mardi Gras celebration. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon the completion of the duty at New Orleans the Paducah will resume duty in West Indian waters.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Port Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Horry M. Dombough (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. When placed in commission the Vesuvius will be sent to Newport for duty at the torpedo station, and her status will be considered as in commission in reserve.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halestead. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Vicksburg has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (torpedo boat). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WOLVERINE, O., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Folger. Arrived Feb. 1 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

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GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Chester Nimitz. Placed in commission Feb. 2 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Arrived Feb. 3 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. Sailed Feb. 6 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. Sailed Feb. 6 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. Upon arrival at San Diego the Iris will be used as a stationary base for the vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Pedro, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. Arrived Feb. 7 at San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Pedro, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Feb. 5 at San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Pedro, Cal.

#### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Pedro, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedo boat). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Pedro, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedo boat). Ensign Ross S. Culp. Arrived Feb. 3 at San Diego, Cal.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Albert C. Read. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurence N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Reserve Torpedo Divisions.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedo boats: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingoy and Wilkes.

#### Reserve Submarine Divisions.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Outfish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper.

The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

#### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

#### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of receiving ships, state training ships, tugs, vessels out of commission and naval militia vessels this week, as there are no changes since our issue of last week.]



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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The compact and convenient French naval annual edited by Commandant de Balincourt, "Les Flottes de Combat en 1910," has recently made its appearance for the present year, published by Berger-Levrault et Cie., Paris. In a small, oblong volume of 774 pages it gives in alphabetical order of nations, and judiciously condensed, complete and precise data on the units of the war fleets of all the Powers up to November, 1909. Succinct notes on the squadron organizations of each Power and the relative values that may be attributed to them are brought up to date with great care. The book ends with recapitulatory tables, showing at a glance the naval force of each country. Illustrative diagrams to the number of 372 in this ninth edition of the book show in brief the type of each fighting unit.

"I want to call your attention to a story, 'The Man Who Limped,' in the February, 1910, number of the Technical World Magazine, by its editor, Henry M. Hyde," writes a correspondent. "It seems to me so much the strongest piece of recent fiction concerning the Army, I would like your help to ensure its being seen and read."

The hero of "Barty Cruseo and His Man Saturday," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, is much different from little Lord Fauntleroy, for this child is so desirous of adventures after reading about the real Cruseo that he is willing to be taken by a big friendly wolf to a desert island thousands of miles from his mother. A monkey he and the Good Wolf found on this wonderful island so well imitated a person trying to say Saturday that Barty gave him that name, and it grieved him greatly when he had to leave the island and forsake the monkey. This child's book is lavishly illustrated, and is from the press of Moffat, Yard and Company, New York.

Mrs. Mabel Wood Martin, wife of Lieut. Charles F. Martin, 5th U.S. Cav., profiting by the knowledge she, as the wife of an Army officer, has picked up of the little brown folks in the Philippines, has, in the February McClure's, a story of Filipino life, entitled "The Evolution of Ishmael." We are not long in doubt, after reading a few lines, to find that the story is a clever way of advancing the cause of woman suffrage, but we are loath to believe that the fair author really believes that the American man, when he permits a woman to enter a carriage or a room before him, does so with a "lie in his heart," believing himself to be better than she. It is hard to think that any properly constituted man is willing to place his sex above the sex of his mother. The strongest influence in a man's life—stronger than that of religion, patriotism or ambition—is the influence of his mother, and he does not wish to see representatives of her sex in the Army or the Navy, not because he thinks men better

than women, but because he thinks women are better than men and too fine to do that sort of work.

The combination of N. W. Ayer and Son's American Newspaper Annual with Rowell's American Newspaper Directory, just published under the combined title of The American Newspaper Annual and Directory, brings under one management two of the best-known authorities on American periodicals.

Chief Gunner Andrew Olsson, U.S.N., publishes, through D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, the first brochure in the "U.S. Navy Electrical Series" under the title of "Motor Control," describing the system used in connection with turret turning and gun elevating. The manual is designed by the author to cover the various applications of electricity in the U.S. Navy. Diagrams elucidate the text.

## HAZING AS A CURE FOR CONCEIT.

Hazing at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, has in the last ten years been so frequently followed by punishment and otherwise discontinued that it has practically become a thing of the past. A third of a century ago the modes of hazing were varied, and many of them unique. A certain graduate, who hailed from south of the Mason and Dixon line and from west of the Alleghany Mountains, told this story of his own experience:

He was a tall, raw-boned fellow when he entered the Academy as a "plebe," and had been assigned to a room with a bright little chap, with whom he soon became very friendly and confidential. Several weeks after he had entered the Academy he received a letter from his good mother, in which she enclosed a clipping from their county newspaper. The article mentioned the fact that young Mr. — had received an appointment to West Point and had left for that place several days before; that, whereas they extended congratulations to the young man, the United States Government was to be much more greatly congratulated upon obtaining as one of its embryo soldiers a man from their community, the son of such a noble sire, whose sire and great-sires had been equally noble, a young man above reproach, of great intellect, and bound to make his mark in any calling he might elect, etc. This article inspired its recipient with pride and pleasure; he found it impossible to refrain from showing it to his roommate, and an hour after having done so was accosted, while going downstairs, by an upper class man who had been drilling him and had been very severe. At this meeting the upper class man, who was about half his size, looked at him solemnly, removed his cap, and said: "Mr. —, I humbly beg your pardon for having been so stern with you. I did not know until a few moments ago what a distinguished and intellectual young man you were. You honor us by becoming one of us."

The pleased "plebe," never for a moment scenting mischief, grinningly replied: "That's all right, Mr. —; I forgive you."

That evening, while the "plebe" and his roommate were engaged in study, there was a knock at the door, and there entered the upper class man who had accosted and apologized to the "plebe" on the stairs, he being accompanied by a dozen other upper class men. He thus addressed the "plebe": "Mr. —, here are a number of your brother cadets who are desirous of knowing what a particularly distinguished man they have among them. You will therefore kindly read what your newspaper says of you."

The "plebe" was inclined to demur, but the determined manner and steady eye of the little upper class man compelled obedience. Embarrassed, he stumbingly read the whole article, at the conclusion of which the little upper class man stated that the reader had mumbled in parts, had failed to enunciate distinctly and required the poor "plebe" to read it again. This having been done, all shook hands with him in an apparently most deferential manner, after which the little upper class man stated that they would call the next evening, augmented by other cadets, and that in the mean time the "plebe" would commit the article to memory and be in readiness to repeat it when they called.

His manner brooked no disobedience; the call was made the next evening, the number of cadets being nearly double that of the previous evening, and he repeated the article, being prompted by the little upper class man. Before the departure of his visitors he was informed that he would be visited the next evening by a still greater number of cadets, and he was ordered to be prepared to declaim the article depicting his virtues.

The visit was made and the declamation rendered. He was then informed that he would be again visited the following evening, and would prepare himself so as to be able to render the article in song. This visit was

# HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep, and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed, and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do me any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment, and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up, and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Effingham, N.H., Mar. 5 and Apr. 11, 1909."

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made, the room being fairly packed with cadets, and the poor "plebe" was required to stand on a table and howl the article from start to finish, for he had not the faintest understanding of how to sing or turn a tune. In after-years he said that if he had ever had any egotism in his composition it was completely knocked out of him by having to handle that article as he had to handle it.—J. W. Duncan, in Lippincott's.

## EXPERIENCES OF A VETERAN SOLDIER.

Describing the funeral of Gen. N. M. Curtis, U.S.V., the New York World says: "The old General was dead. He had died on his feet amid the throng on a city street, ending his life as he had lived it, erect and bold. By some strange anomaly the soldier's funeral was held in the Quaker meeting house around the corner from the place he fell, where it stands in modest weakness against the great spires of St. Thomas: The man of war going to his rest from the house of peace. The benches were filled with men who did not suffer grief. There were no tears. A strong, brave man had ventured five years beyond the threescore and ten and had finished his journey without sorrow or suffering. They were satisfied. They sat, as the Quakers do, in silence for a time. Then a soldier rose and paid tribute, not to the General's feats of war, but to his services for peace. He had taken a fortress by storm, leading the column until his gigantic figure had been struck down by a flying shell, which cost him half his sight and nearly closed his life. But of this there was no more than a word. Another soldier rose, and another, each saying little of war and much of peace. Then the chaplain of the Army post prayed that the doors of heaven might be opened for him, yet those who heard could see that even the good chaplain was thinking of Valhalla, not a heaven of harps and angels, with streets of pearl and gold! As he said 'Amen' the bugler, in his uniform, stepped forward and sounded taps. The tone was high, clear and fearless. The musician did not falter as he played. The note was one of triumph. The General had not surrendered. He had marched on!"

According to the Evening Post, General Curtis was accustomed to tell an almost uncanon story of three men of his regiment who were killed in the battle of West Point, Va. They were Corp. George J. Love and Privs. E. R. Bishop and Peter G. Ploof. On the night before the fight Bishop, who was one of the company jokers, traced the outlines of a grave under a tree. "I shall be killed to-morrow," he said. "I have marked out my own grave to save you trouble." Up got Love, and, taking the spade that Bishop had used, he drew a more perfect rectangle, and said: "Bury me side of Bishop. I have drawn a better looking grave than his, for I am the son of a sexton and have seen the thing done many times." Ploof, a boy of twenty, took the spade and marked off a third space, calling attention to the fact that it exactly followed the outlines of a coffin, tapering at the foot. That was to be his grave, he said. The next day these three men were killed. Their comrades recovered their bodies and buried them in the places designated.

"How do you feel on going into battle?" is the question, said General Curtis, most frequently put to a soldier. He answered it out of his own experience and

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like a philosopher: "One of the greatest blessings to a soldier is the well established fact that the vivid impressions which precede and for a short time continue in the progress of a battle are soon effaced. The fear of death is, at best, only momentary, and is felt only when it seems imminent; as soon as the crisis is past it is the first thing forgotten. The first severe test begins with loading in proximity to the enemy, and continues to increase until the engagement becomes general; up to that time speculation causes nervousness, apprehension, dread, sometimes fear, momentarily disturbing the equilibrium of the body and the steadiness of the limbs. These effects were sometimes produced on brave men, who, despite them, held their ground, silently struggling to control their emotions until the paroxysm passed off, which it was certain to do as soon as the action became close and furious. Then one becomes wholly absorbed in the struggle, firmly holds the ground, joins in the charge, or withstands the surging assault, totally unmindful of self and filled with an irresistible desire to do his utmost. Then it is that the finest fibre of his nature is steeled, his tenderest sentiments and gentlest feelings become as adamant, and a stoic serenity takes possession of him until the contest ends in victory or defeat."

## JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY.

Field Marshal Yamagata, who furnishes a chapter on the Japanese army in a recent work by Count Okuma, "Fifty Years of New Japan," shows that a law of conservatism existed as early as 780 A.D., but it was such as to lead to the creation of a military caste. Being followed by a long peace, there was a consequent decline in the military virtues of the nation, and in the feudal system under the samurai families, who came to be dominated by the Minamoto clan. The modern impetus began in the last days of the Tokugawa régime, with the introduction of Western ideas. We learn that fortresses and batteries were erected everywhere along the shores, which seems to reveal a somewhat crude idea of strategy. Arimoto Yamagata and Tsugumichi Saigo returned from Europe in 1870, having investigated the military systems of the West, and were appointed to reform the military administration. At first the samurai were exempted from military service, but the Field Marshal tells how he was impressed with the necessity of universal service, which was afterward introduced. Developments were very rapid, and the Japanese army was brought to the pitch of efficiency that gave it the victory over the Russians in the last war.

The chapter on the navy is by Admiral Count Gombey Yamamoto, who describes the early seafaring of the Japanese as pirates and subduers of piracy. Western influence began with the Portuguese, but the awakening was brought about by the arrival of American men-of-war, and the modern navy was founded in 1855. The

first war vessel built in Japan, a gunboat of 138 tons, was constructed at the Ishikawa-jima dockyard in 1866. The Chino-Japan War and the growing dangers in Korea led to enormous changes, and to the development of resources which have made Japan practically independent of foreigners for the supply of naval material. Count Okuma draws attention to the part played in modern Japan by the shizoku, who, as the ancient samurai, form the backbone of the middle class, and are an integral part of the national conscience, the life of the nation. The Count has a high ideal of the mission of the Japanese people—namely, to harmonize the civilizations of the East and the West, and to lead the world as a whole to a higher plane.

The new naval program of Japan provides for the building of nineteen battleships and cruisers. Seven of these are battleships ranging from 16,400 tons to 21,000 tons, and twelve are cruisers. The largest cruisers are of 14,600 tons. The ships already built, or in course of building, are the battleships Kawachi, 21,000 tons; Settsu, 21,000 tons; Aki, 19,150 tons; Satsuma, 19,150 tons; Kashima, 18,400 tons; Katori, 15,950 tons. Cruisers: Ibuki, 14,600 tons; Kurama, 14,600 tons; Tokuba, 13,750 tons; Ikoma, 13,750 tons; Tone (second class), 4,400 tons. There are also two despatch boats under 2,000 tons built or building, and twenty-nine destroyers are to be built. The ships on which construction is not yet begun are: One battleship, 16,000 tons; one armored cruiser, 14,600 tons; two armored cruisers, 11,000 tons (each); two second-class cruisers, 5,000 tons (each); two second-class cruisers, 4,100 tons (each). It is thought likely that the question of the naval program will be one of the most important matters in the next session of the Diet.

Japanese naval construction, according to a Tokio correspondent of the London Times, has been going forward under three distinct programs. Two of these have been undertaken with funds included in the war expenditure, so that the nation has not been required to make any further provision of money on that account. These programs are designated the "Emergency Implementing Program." A third sub-division of the scheme for new construction is described as an "Expansion Program." The first two will make good the losses sustained during the war and provide for renewing armaments, while the third program, as its name implies, provides for an increase in the naval force. It was approved in 1903 by the Diet, was estimated to cost \$65,000,000, and was to be completed in 1913. Owing to financial exigencies, however, that period has been extended until 1916.

According to the Times correspondent, this Japanese new construction scheme provides for the building of three battleships, three armored cruisers and two second class cruisers, the displacements of these vessels aggregating a hundred thousand tons, and states of this third program one battleship, two armored cruisers and two second class cruisers have not yet been commenced; while one armored cruiser, two cruisers, "several" destroyers and six torpedoboats of the Emergency Implementing Program have also yet to be laid down. Taking into account the Japanese warships completed since the war with Russia ended, and those now nearly ready for service, as well as the additions made to the available force by rearming and reconstructing vessels captured from the Russian navy, the imperial navy is now immensely stronger than it has ever been. The outstanding official program is also large, and will be added to, no doubt, long before the year 1916 is reached. It may be anticipated also that the dimensions and fighting power originally contemplated will be exceeded in the vessels yet to be laid down under the two incomplete programs. In all the newer Japanese ships a powerful, well-protected secondary armament of 6-inch and 4.7-inch guns, as auxiliaries to the 12-inch guns, has been provided. The Japanese have not copied their allies, the British, in being content with 12-pounders, but in guns, as in types of boilers, they have gone their own way.

"Some years ago, in conversation with an officer of the German General Staff," says a correspondent of the Evening Post. "I asked him if England had, in the past, in his opinion, produced a really able soldier. His reply

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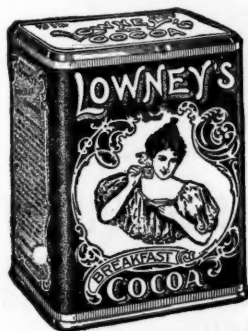
was: "Yes, one; not Marlborough, nor Wellington, but Cromwell. Especially as a leader of cavalry was Cromwell distinguished. We Prussians have adopted, but have not been able to improve much, Cromwell's handling of cavalry in the field."

Gen. Charles F. Manderson, in his reminiscences in the Omaha Excelsior, tells a story which illustrates the idea of city prices and conditions prevailing in so large a part of the country, and by which a standard of criticism for appropriations is established in the minds of so large a proportion of the members of Congress. Speaking of Senator Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, General Manderson says: "After his election to the Senate he concluded that it was his duty to keep house and entertain his constituents as they visited Washington. He looked about and found a large furnished house for rent. With his salary of \$5,000 per annum he concluded he could afford it. He saw the lady who owned the house and sat in speechless amazement when told the rent would be \$4,500 per annum. The lady looked at the silent man and asked, 'What are you thinking of, Senator?' Lamar replied, 'I am wondering what I will do with the \$500 I will have left after I pay the rent of the house.' It is needless to add that he took up more modest and much less expensive quarters."

Private Tim O'Malley was made a prisoner for being out of bed after "Lights out." The O.C. put the usual question as to what he had to say.

"Sure, sir," said Tim, "I only got out of bed to tuck myself in!"—From The Regiment.

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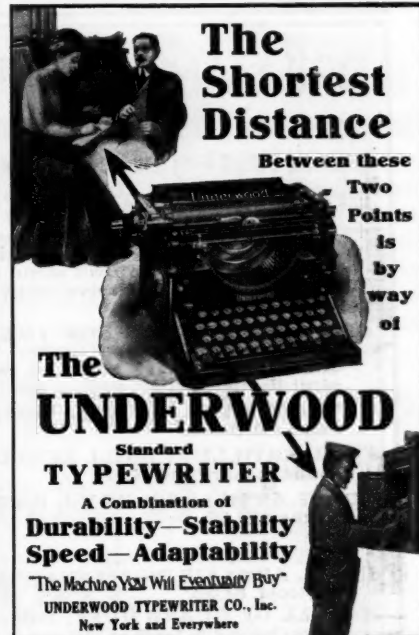
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